IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1129

International Court of Justice

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 1384-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Conference of the Fuehrer with General Field Marshal Keitel and General Zeitzler on 8 June 1943 at the Berghof - Extract from stenographic notes.

Page 6:

The Fuehrer: .....I can only say: we will never build up a Russian army, that is a phantom of the first order. Before we will do so, it will be much simpler if I get the Russians as workers in Germany; that is much more decisive. I don't need a Russian army which I have to strengthen with German corset stays through and through. It serves my purpose if I get Russian workers instead. Then I can release the Germans and reeducate the Russians. For us the most successful thing lies in the production of the Russian workers who are employed in Germany; of course, we have to feed them in a different way if we thrust a maximum amount of work upon them.

Page 12.

He said: Here, I lose 500,000 Jews. I must take them away, because the Jews are the element of revolt. But in my area, actually, the Jews were the only tradesmen. Now they want to set up highschools and grammarschools, thereby building here, a national Ukrainian state, that should in the future, fight against Russia. I am not even in a position to have the worker, who must work here, have his boots repaired. I can't do that because the tradesmen are no longer here. The Jews are all gone. What is more important; that I train the Ukrainians how to mend boots, or that I send them highschools so that they can build up the Ukrainian state?

Page 25:

Keitel: Now about the employment of people from deserters camps.

Fuehrer: I am of the opinion that they should be transferred to Germany and used there. They are prisoners of war. If I only could transfer 30, 40 or 50,000 men to the commissioner for coal production! But then they will have to be treated really in a decent way.

Zeitzler: I have set as my goal that they should become decent workers in Germany. We can't do much with deserters at the front. I can commit a few of them as volunteers for replacements. But the majority should go to Germany as workers in order to release Germans.

Fuehrer: I can only say: if we do not straighten out our coal affairs, the moment will arrive when I shall not be able to produce either ammunition or explosives anymore, nor will we be able to build submarines. This will happen in 100 other fields too. It is idiotic. But the moment will arrive. It is already tragic when the Italians come and ask us why do we not deliver this or that. I have to deliver it. We cannot, because we haven't got enough coal. That is sloppy, of course.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 1384-PS

16 Oct. 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Excerpts of Document 1384-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1129 - 0002

1384-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1412-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1579

Decree relating to the payment of a fine by the Jews of German nationality

of 12 Nov. 1938

Verordnung über eine Sühneleistung der Juden Deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit

vom 12 November 1938

The hostile attitude of the Jewry towards the German people and Reich, which does not even shrink back from committing cowardly murder, makes a decisive defence and a harsh punishment (expiation) necessary. I order, therefore, by virtue of the decree concerning the execution of the 4 - year Plan of 18 Oct. 1936 (RGBL. I page 887) as follows:

Section 1.

On the Jews of German nationality as a whole has been imposed the payment of a contribution of 1.000.000.000 Reichsmark to the German Reich.

Section 2.

Provisions for the implementation are issued by the Reich-Minister of Finance in agreement with the Reich-Ministers concerned.

Berlin, 12 November 1938.

The Commissioner for the 4 - Year Plan

Göring

General Field-Marshal.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1412-PS.

I, F. E. SHARTON, Civ. 046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1412-PS.

F.E.SHARTON
Civ.
046312.

H1129 - 0003

1412-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1415-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1676

Police Regulation of the Appearance
of Jews in Public
of 28 November 1938

"Polizei Verordnung über das Auftreten
der Juden in der Öffentlichkeit"
vom 28 November 1938

On the basis of the Decree of 14 November 1938 Regarding the Police Decrees of the Reich Ministers (Reichsgesetzblatt I, P. 1582), the following is decreed:

ARTICLE 1.

The Government Presidents in Prussia, Bavaria, and the Sudeten German areas, the proper authorities in the remaining provinces of the old Reich, the distruct captains (the Mayor in Vienna) in Austria and the Reich Commissar of the Saar district may impose upon Jews, both jubjects of the German State and stateless Jews (Article 5 of the First Decree of 14 November 1935, Regarding the Reich Citizen Law, Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 1333), restrictions as to place and time to the effect that they may not enter certain districts or may not appear in public at certain times.

ARTICLE 2.

Whoever wilfully or negligently violates the regulations of Article I is to be fined up to 150 Reichsmarks or punished with imprisonment up to six weeks.

ARTICLE 3.

This police decree goes into effect the day after its promulgation.

Berlin, 28 November 1938

The Reich Minister of Interior

By order:

Heydrich.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1415-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1415-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1129 - 0004

1415-PS

H1129 – 0005

Exhibit U.S.A. 279
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1472-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TRANSLATION OF CABLE

Date 16 December 1942

URGENT + SECRET

TEXT:

In accordance with the increased recruitment of manpower into the concentration camps, which was ordered by 30 January 1943, the following may be applied in the Jewish sector.

1. Total amount: 45,000 Jews

2. Start of transportation 11 January 1943

3. Completion of transportation 31 January 1943

The Reichsbahn (German State owned railway) cannot make available special trains for the evacuation during the period 15 December 1942 / 10 January 1943 on account of the increased leave traffic of the Armed Forces.

4. Breakdown: The 45,000 Jews consist of 30,000 Jews from the Bialystock district, 10,000 Jews from the Theresienstadt Ghetto. Among those are 5,000 able-bodied Jews who, so far, have been utilized in the Ghetto for necessary minor jobs, and 5,000 Jews who are generally incapacitated; also Jews over sixty jears of age, in order to reduce in the interest of the extension of the Ghetto the excessive number of inmates to slightly below 48,000. I request special permission for this.As heretofore, only the Jews who have no special connections and relations, and who have no important decorations, have been earmarked for deportation. 3,000 Jews from the occupied areas in the Netherlands, 2,000 Jews from Berlin which equals 45,000. In the total of 45,000 are included physically handicapped (underlined) and others (old Jews and children). In making a distribution for this purpose, at least 10,000 to 15,000 laborers (underlined), will be available when the Jews arriving at Auschwitz are assigned.

The Chief of the security police and the SD

Dept IV, Div B, Sec 4, a - 2093/42 g (391)

By Order of MUELLER SS Gruppenführer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1472-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document 1472-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

1472-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1517-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM

about Discussions with the Fuehrer on 14 December 1941

To begin with, I asked the Fuehrer about my speech in the Sportpalast and referred to several points which seemed to call for further discussion. The Fuehrer was of the opinion that the speech was given prior to the declaration of war by Japan and therefore under different suppositions, but in view of this, still desires to think over several points. It probably would not be appropriate if I were to officially say that the provinces in the East were to remain under Germany. I said thereupon that I, too, had considered this point, that one can probably only say that the Eastern Provinces (Ostland) will remain under German protection. The Fuehrer was of the opinion, only to go so far that the provinces never again would come under communism and now from the German side appear as secured.

I remarked on the Jewish question that the comments about the New York Jews must perhaps be changed somewhat after the conclusion (of matters in the East). I took the standpoint, not to speak of the extermination (Ausrottung) of the Jews. The Fuehrer affirmed this and said that they had burdened the war upon us and that they had brought the destruction; it is no wonder if the results would strike them first.

The Fuehrer further said that he did not deem it necessary to order forth the other nations to contribute as yet, since they can produce therein a legal claim for later. He does that from time to time in single negotiations. I told him that I, too, had written that down as a question. I would comply with these instructions to edit more carefully the corresponding paragraphs in my speech. The Fuehrer agreed throughout that I had touched upon the Asiatic conflict.

Following, I laid before the Fuehrer the outline of a religious tolerance decree, to which the Fuehrer consented after careful consideration.

Then I came to talk about the lecture of Professor Schuessler, to whom Dr Dietrich had given instructions to evaluate the political testament of Peter the Great in an address. Dr Dietrich had not previously informed me thereon. Upon my indication that this testament is a forgery out of the 18th Century, the Fuehrer thought that the authenticity was contradicted by a German scholar in the 19th Century. Thereupon I pointed out that this so-called testament was written in Polish circles and that it then was converted and changed by Napoleon in the political strife. However, I would make an accurate check. I asked the Fuehrer for a general rule that if the Fuehrer had specific desires over the press to have Dr Dietrich inform me of these to insure a regulated working arrangement.

The Fuehrer replied to the question by the military commanders in the occupied Eastern territories about the marriage of persons belonging to the Armed Forces with inhabitants of these territories that no marriages will be permitted during this war. After the war a relaxation could be introduced to agree with the political limits and blood relationship.

I then spoke about the relation with Reich Commissioner Koch and told the Fuehrer that Koch had, through various declarations, created the impression among the officers of the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) as if he dealt directly with the Fuehrer and otherwise decided to rule without Berlin. Similar utterances that he made the law were made to my collaborators and he also told me once that he regarded himself as coordinated. I made it clear to him that here exists a distinct official relation. I spoke with him regarding the above and I hope that clarification over the cooperation will result. I have only the wish that the Fuehrer no longer will receive Koch alone but only in my presence. The Fuehrer agreed immediately.

1517-PS

Then I told the Fuehrer of the visit by General Kitzinger, who said that he was assigned with the thrashing of the harvest. For this purpose he was promised several divisions which have not yet arrived. Moreover, they took from him other units. The Fuehrer said that he would see to it that a change will be enforced and that divisions will be given him. On the conditions of the captured prisoners Kitzinger remarked that because of malnutrition (Entkraeftung) in the camps in his territory, some 2500 prisoners die daily. Anyhow, they are already unable to consume good food and one must count on it that not very many will remain. Aside from that, the manpower in the country is large enough - the land even partly over-populated.

I further asked the Fuehrer if he had scrutinized the memoir on the establishment of Turkish legions. What I surmise, since the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) issued an order, is that beside the Turkish-Aserbeidschander Legion, other Caucasian legions will be set up also. The Fuehrer affirmed the question, and I once more referred to the danger of a panturanian movement. I reported further about the petition of the Crimean tartars from Constantinople and the request to visit the prison camps and to inspect the countrymen. I told the Fuehrer that I had denied this request which he absolutely affirmed. The only thing one could do would be to segregate the 250 captured Crimean tartars with respect to Turkey, and to handle them accordingly. In conclusion, the Fuehrer once more emphasized that he later wished to have the Crimea cleaned out. I told him that I, too, had given much consideration to the renaming of the towns and thought to rename Simferopol to Gotenburg and Sevastopol to Theodorichhafen - this according to the instructions of the Fuehrer himself.

Then I suggested a boundary settlement between Nikolajew and Transnistry to the Fuehrer, because the way things are, the Rumanians can look into all the ship-building installations; just an insignificant regulation will prevent this. I had also made this suggestion to General Field Marshal Keitel. The Fuehrer looked at the map and agreed to such a boundary regulation.

Finally, I told the Fuehrer that I had in mind to go to Riga in January and to visit other territories during the next year. I begged the Fuehrer to allow me to obtain several coaches for a special train. I have already started dealings over the procurement of such coaches in Holland. The Fuehrer thought this all right and agreed with my wish.

Thereupon I gave the Fuehrer an aforementioned letter of a Japanese scholar over the Japanese and National Socialistic Philosophy of Life as related to Christianity, over which we talked for a long time. The Fuehrer took the memoir with him, which immediately engrossed him.

Berlin, 16 December 1941
R/H

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1517-PS

20 October 1945

I, FRED NIEDERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1517-PS.

FRED NIEDERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1129 - 0007

1517-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 286
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

H1129 - 0008

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1689-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA FIGHTS BACK

A Document of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON, D.C., 1943

1689-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1689-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA FIGHTS BACK

Published by

American Council on Public Affairs

Washington, D.C., 1943

Page 110

On December 2, 1942, a special order issued by the "Protectorate" Ministry of Agriculture excluded the Jews not only from buying unrationed foods, but even from receiving them as a gift from any private citizen. The same order has left it to the discretion of the Ministry of Agriculture to exclude Jews entirely or partially from obtaining rationed food, thus exposing the remnants of the Jewish community to death by starvation.

One hour on five days a week has been allowed for shopping, this hour being fixed at a time when after, first the Germans and then the Czechs, have done their buying, the small stocks are mostly exhausted.

Page 111

After the occupation of Poland, Hitler designated Lublin and its immediate district as a reservation in which all Jews from the occupied countries were to be concentrated. Some 2,000 Jews of Moravska Ostrava were the first to be sent there. A year later, at the end of October 1941, 48,000 Czech Jews were already picked out for deportation. Men between the ages of sixteen to fifty were sent to labor camps, while their womenfolk and children were taken to special settlements in Eastern Poland.

At the end of June, 1942, deportation to Poland began on a large scale. The Gestapo was instructed to prepare by every Monday and Thursday contingents of a thousand Jews each. Those to leave were given a day or two's notice. The Nazi records of the Jewish registration were out of date and it often happened that the call-up cards were addressed to persons who had died years ago, had left the country or had already been deported. In such cases the daily quota of a thousand was made up by people simply picked up from the streets or dragged from their beds at night-time. The Gestapo took a delight in so selecting the deportees that families were split, wives separated from their husbands, and even small children from their mothers. Those left at home were never allowed to bid farewell to their relatives or friends. But sometimes, on early summer mornings, their Czech friends could watch those gloomy processions of the outlawed marching to the railway station and passing for the last time through the streets of Prague.

At the end of 1942, no Jewish life in Bohemia and Moravia was left. Out of the 90,000 Czech Jews more than 72,000 have been deported.

Page 114

Although the deportations went on, leaving, at the end of August, 1942, only some 20,000 Jews in Slovakia, most of them in ghettos, the Nazis were still not satisfied. At the end of November, 1942, a special committee was set up to consider the final expulsion of the remainder of the Jews. By then, out of the 95,000 Jews, 76,000 had already been deported.

H1129 - 0009

1689-PS

H1129 - 0010

Judenverfolgung, Kapitel IX

Seite 110

Am 2. Dezember 1942 schloss eine vom Landwirtschafts-Ministerium des Protektorats erlassene Sonderproklamation die Juden nicht nur vom Ankauf unrationierter Lebensmittel, sondern sogar von deren Annahme als Geschenk von irgend einem Privatbuerger aus. Derselbe Erlass hat es dem Gutduenken des Landwirtschafts-Ministeriums ueberlassen, Juden gaenzlich oder teilweise vom Bezug rationierter Lebensmittel auszuschliessen, auf diese Weise die Ueberbleibsel der juedischen Gemeinde dem Hungertode preisgebend.

Je eine Stunde an fuenf Tagen der Woche ist fuer Einkaeufe bewilligt und diese Stunde wurde auf eine Zeit festgesetzt, nach der die Deutschen und dann die Tschechen ihre Einkaeufe besorgt haben, sodass die kleinen Vorraete meistens aufgebraucht sind.

Seite 111

Nach der Besetzung Polens bezeichnete Hitler Lublin und die naechste Umgebung als den zwangsweisen Aufenthaltsort, an dem alle Juden aus den besetzten Laendern konzentriert werden sollten. An die 2000 Juden von Maehrisch-Ostrau waren die ersten, die dorthin verschickt wurden. Ein Jahr spaeter, bei Ende Oktober 1941, waren schon 48 000 tschechische Juden fuer die Abschiebung ausgesucht. Maenner im Alter von sechzehn bis zu fuenfzig Jahren wurden nach Arbeitslagern verschickt, waehrend ihre Frauen und Kinder nach besonderen Ansiedlungen in Ost-Polen gebracht wurden.

Ende Juni 1942 begann die Deportation nach Polen in grossem Massstabe. Die Gestapo wurde angewiesen, jeden Montag und Donnerstag Kontingente von je tausend Juden bereitzustellen. Die davon Betroffenen erhielten einen oder zwei Tage vorher Bescheid. Die Verzeichnisse der Nazis von der Judenregistration waren veraltet und es passierte oft, dass die Aushebungskarten an Personen adressiert wurden, die schon vor Jahren verstorben waren, das Land verlassen hatten oder schon deportiert worden waren. In solchen Faellen wurde die fuer taeglich festgesetzte Quote von eintausend Personen einfach mit von der Strasse aufgegriffenen oder nachts aus ihren Betten gerissenen Leuten vervollstaendigt. Die Gestapo fand Vergnuegen daran, die zu Deportierenden so auszusuchen, dass Familien auseinandergerissen, verheiratete Frauen von ihren Ehegatten, und sogar kleine Kinder von ihren Muettern getrennt wurden. Den Daheimgelassenen wurde

1689-PS

es niemals erlaubt, von ihren Verwandten oder Freunden Abschied zu nehmen. Manchmal aber, am fruehen Morgen waehrend des Sommers, konnten ihre tschechischen Freunde diese auesteren Prozessionen der Geaechteten auf dem Marsche nach der Eisenbahnstation, und zum letztenmal die Strassen Prags durchschreitend, beobachten.

Bei Ende 1942 war in Boehmen und Maehren kein juedisches Leben mehr vorhanden. Von den 9o ooo tschechischen Juden wurden 72 ooo deportiert.

Trotzdem die Deportierten fortgefuehrt wurden und bis Ende August 1942 nur noch etwa 2o ooo Juden in der Slowakei uebrig waren, die meisten davon in Judenvierteln (Ghettos), waren die Nazis immer noch nicht zufrieden. Ende November 1942 wurde ein Sonderausschuss aufgestellt, um die endgueltige Ausweisung des Restes der Juden in Anschlag zu bringen. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt waren von den 95 ooo Juden 76 ooo schon deportiert worden.-

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1689-PS 26 Nov 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 1689-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5 33812169

H1129-0011

1689-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 255
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1708-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 153 of:
National Socialistic
Yearbook 1941

(Nationalsozialistishes Jahrbuch 1941)

Edited by: Dr. Robert Ley
Published by: Central Publishing
House of the N.S.D.A.P. Franz Eher,
successor Munich

THE PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP

The program is the political foundation of the NSDAP and accordingly the primary political law of the State. It has been made brief and clear intentionally.

All legal precepts must be applied in the spirit of the party program.

Since the taking over of control, the Führer has succeeded in the realization of essential portions of the Party program from the fundamentals to the detail.

The Party Program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on the 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at the first large Party gathering in Munich and since that day has remained unaltered. Within the national socialist philosophy is summarized in 25 points:

1) We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.

2) We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

3) We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people, and colonization for our surplus population.

4) Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently no Jew can be a member of the race.

5) Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest, and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.

6) The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.

7) We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

8) Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.

9) All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.

1708-PS

10) The first obligation of every citizen must be to work both spiritually and physically. The activity of individuals is not to counteract the interests of the universality, but must have its result within the framework of the whole for the benefit of all.

Consequently we demand:

11) Abolition of unearned (work and labour) incomes. Breaking of rent-slavery.

12) In consideration of the monstrous sacrifice in property and blood that each war demands of the people, personal enrichment through a war must be designated as a crime against the people. Therefore we demand the total confiscation of all war profits.

13) We demand the nationalization of all (previous) associated industries (trusts).

14) We demand a division of profits of all heavy industries.

15) We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare.

16) We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its conservation, immediate communalization of the great warehouses and their being leased at low cost to small firms, the utmost consideration of all small firms in contracts with the State, county or municipality.

17) We demand a land reform suitable to our needs, provision of a law for the free expropriation of land for the purposes of public utility, abolition of taxes on land and prevention of all speculation in land.

18) We demand struggle without consideration against those whose activity is injurious to the general interest. Common national criminals, usurers, Schieber and so forth are to be punished with death, without consideration of confession or race.

19) We demand substitution of a German common law in place of the Roman Law serving a materialistic world-order.

20) The state is to be responsible for a fundamental reconstruction of our whole national education program, to enable every capable and industrious German to obtain higher education and subsequently introduction into leading positions. The plans of instruction of all educational institutions are to conform with the experiences of practical life. The comprehension of the concept of the State must be striven for by the school (Staatsbürgerkunde) as early as the beginning of understanding. We demand the education at the expense of the State of outstanding intellectually gifted children of poor parents without consideration of position or profession.

21) The State is to care for the elevating national health by protecting the mother and child, by outlawing child-labor, by the encouragement of physical fitness, by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastic and sport obligation, by the utmost support of all organizations concerned with the physical instruction of the young.

22) We demand abolition of the mercenary troops and formation of a national army.

23) We demand legal opposition to known lies and their promulgation through the press. In order to enable the provision of a German press, we demand, that a) all writers and employees of the newspapers appearing in the German language be members of the race: b) non-German newspapers be required to have the express permission of the

1708-PS

State to be published. They may not be printed in the German lan[illegible]
c) Non-Germans are forbidden by law any financial interest in German publications, or any influence on them, and as punishment for violations the closing of such a publication as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-German concerned. Publications which are counter to the general good are to be forbidden. We demand legal prosecution of artistic and literary forms which exert a destructive influence on our national life, and the closure of organizations opposing the above made demands.

24) We demand freedom of religion for all religious denominations within the state so long as they do not endanger its existence or oppose the moral senses of the germanic race. The Party as such advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself confessionally to any one denomination. It combats the Jewish-materialistic spirit within and around us, and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our nation can only succeed from within on the framework: common utility precedes individual utility.

25) For the execution of all of this we demand the formation of a strong central power in the Reich. Unlimited authority of the central parliament over the whole Reich and its organizations in general. The forming of state and profession chambers for the execution of the laws made by the Reich within the various states of the confederation. The leaders of the Party promise, if necessary by sacrificing their own lives, to support by the execution of the points set forth above without consideration.

Adolf Hitler proclaimed the following explanation for this program on the 13 April 1928:

EXPLANATION

Regarding the false interpretations of Point 17 of the program of the NSDAP on the part of our opponents, the following definition is necessary:

"Since the NSDAP stands on the platform of private ownership it happens that the passage" gratuitous expropriation concerns only the creation of legal opportunities to expropriate if necessary, land which has been illegally acquired or is not administered from the view-point of the national welfare. This is directed primarily against the Jewish land-speculation companies.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1708-PS

19 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1708-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1129-0014

Exhibit U.S.A. 266
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

PARTIAL

H1129 - 0015

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1724-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Press conference
on August 4, 1938

Headed by -- Gauamtsleiter (regional leader) Schoeller

Duration: 1 hour

Page 1 par. 4

The breaking up of the synagogue (information must still be secret).

On August 10, 1938 at 10 o'clock A M. the breakup of the synagogues will commece. Gauleiter JULIUS STREICHER will personally set the crane into motion with which the Jewish symbols (Star of David etc) will be torn down. This should be arranged in a big way. Closer details are still unknown.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1724-PS

16 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt. 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1724-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
33779426
M/ Sgt.

1724-PS

H1129 - 0016

Part of Ex. 195

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT NO. 1726-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR REPATRIATION

SECTION EASTERN EUROPE

PART I: DEPORTATION OF JEWISH NETHERLANDERS TO POLAND.

A) MEASURES PRECEDING DEPORTATION.

I) GERMAN MEASURES IN THE NETHERLANDS

For a better understanding of the measures preceeding the deportation of the Dutch Jews, the following survey is given, arranged in chronological order, of the measures, issued partly as "Verordnungen" and partly as "Anordnengen"etc., taken by the enemy against the group of Netherlands subjects.

July '40 — Jews removed from Civil Defence services.

October '40 — Marketing prohibition for Jews.

October '40 — Registration at the "Wirtschafts-Prufstelle" of Jewish firms and of Limited Companies with one or more Jewish managers and/or directors; these firms etc. were put under the management of a "Verwalter", to be "aryanised" or liquidated; Official definition of the term "Jew" (Vererdn. 189/'40);

Nov. '40/ Jan '41 — Dismissal of Jewish Officials;

Jan-March '41 — Compulsory registration of Jews at the registers of population (Verordn. 6/'41);

Febr. '41 — Dismissal of other Jewish officials in Government service.

Febr. '41 — Antisemitic riots in Amsterdam;

Febr. '41 — Formation -on German orders- of the "Joodsche Raad" (Jewish Council as liaison between the German authorities and the Dutch Jews - Jews no longer allowed to have contact with Netherlands officials.

Febr. '41 — Formation of the "Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Auswandering"-leader S.S. Obersturmfuehrer Aus der Fuente;

Febr. '41 — First razzia; about 1,000 Jews gradually arrested and within a few months sent to Buchenwalde and/or Mauthausen; the ashes of these young men were offered to their relatives shortly afterwards against the payment of f.75.-

Spring '41 — Jews forbidden to visit cinemas;

March '41 — Jews removed from trade and industry (Vererdn. 48/'41);

April '41 — Burning of Synagogues in a number of towns in the provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel;

May '41 — Registration and compulsory sale of arable land (Verdn.102/'41)

May '41 — Application of the Nuremberg laws on marriages and sexual contact between non-Jews and Jews; Jews who were betrothed to non Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps;

1726-PS

May '41	Jewish lawyers, doctors and chemists were no longer allowed to have any but Jewish clients, patients respectively;
Summer '41	Jews no longer allowed to enter Parks and public gardens, or to visit theatres, concert-halls, museums, libraries, etc.
June '41	Jews no longer allowed to visit seaside resorts and swimming pools; liquidation of the "Co-ordination Commission", established in August '40;
July '41	Compulsory stamping of the identity-cards, belonging to Jews, with a "J"
Aug. '41	Compulsory registration and depositing on blocked accounts of capital and revenues of Jews with the firm Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co, which had in the meanwhile been transferred to German hands; maximum payment per family f.250 a month (Verordn. 148/'41)
Aug '41	Registration and compulsory sale of real estate by the "Grundstuecks-verwaltung" in the "Hague" (Verordn. 154/'41).
Sept. '41	Jewish children banned from the schools;
Sept. '41	Razzias in Twente and Achterhook;
Sept. '41/ Oct. '41	General travel ban for Jews;
Sept '41/ Oct '41	Jews prohibited to move to another domicile;
Sept '41/ Oct '41	Jews no longer allowed to visit hotels, cafes and restaurants;
Oct '41	Non-Jewish firms urged to dismiss their Jewish staff; in case of dismissal it was made possible to pay one lump sum in lieu of a pension (Verordn. 198/'41);
Sept/ Oct '41	Liquidation of Jewish institutions etc. by the "Commissaris voor Vereenigingen en stichtingen zonder Economisch doel" (Commissioner for Associations and Foundations without an economic object). H.W. Muller-Lehning); depositing of their capital with H.Albert de Bary & Co., Ltd.
Oct '41	Jews no longer allowed to be members of general "Associations and Foundations without an economic object" (Verordn. 199/'41);
Oct '41	Jews no longer allowed to have non-Jewish domestic staff;
Nov '41	Jews removed from theatre companies, orchestras, etc.(Verordn.211/ '41);
Jan/Apr'42	Thousands of Jews sent to Netherlands Labour Camps, of which especially the camp at Ellecom was notorious for the ill-treatment of its inmates. Age originally between 18 and 35, afterwards 18 and 5:
March '42	"Purging" of the province of Noord-Holland and of parts of Zuid-Holland and Zealand of Jews; concentration of Jews in three districts of Amsterdam
May '42	Tightening up of the regulations concerning the depositing of capital and revenues with Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co; compulsory handing in of gold, silver, jewels, objects of art, etc, (Verordn. 58/'42);

H1129 - 0017

1726-PS

H1129 - 0018

May '42	Compulsory wearing of the Yellow Badge;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to be in the street between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to visit non-Jewish shops except between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to buy fruit and fish; compelled to buy food in Jewish shops only (concerns Amsterdam)
May '42	Jews forbidden to be in para-medical and a number of other professions;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to use public conveyances; Jews with "travel permits" must travel in third class smoking compartments in trains;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to use bicycles, - all bicycles must be handed in;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to use the telephone;
May '42	Jews no longer allowed to enter the houses of non-Jews;
July '42	Completion of the "aryanisation" or liquidation of Jewish firms; decision to intern the Jews gradually in Westerbork to be deported from there to Poland;
July/ Sept '42	Razzias - Jews taken from their houses, assembled at the Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Auswanderung, transported to Westerbork; their household belongings seized;
Oct '42	New large scale razzias - all Jews from labour camps transferred to Westerbork;
Since Nov'42	Jews taken from their houses, from now on assembled in the so-called "Jewish Theatre" in Amsterdam, from where they were sent to Westerbork; after a few days;
April '43	Jews living outside Amsterdam sent to the camp at Vught - a labour camp for the German Army,- and eventually transported to Westerbork;
Sept '43	Last Jews from Amsterdam including the leaders of the Jewish Council, sent to Westerbork;

The transfer to Westerbork took place gradually from the Summer of 1942 till the Autumn of 1943.

Postponement, and sometimes waiving of internment could be obtained through a so-called "Sperr" stamp on the identity-card. These were given principally to persons of "mixed" marriage, whose children had been born before October '42; to baptized Jews, to persons employed by the Jewish Council, to Jews working in Factories etc, for the German Army, including diamond workers, and moreover to those figuring on the Carlmeyer, Frederiks-or van Dam list.

The Carlmeyer list, compiled by a German official, contained the names of Portuguese Jews and of others who thought that they were wrongly considered as Jews.

1726-PS

The lists Frederiks and Van Dam, compiled by the Secretary General of the Netherlands Home Office respectively, the Ministry of Education and "Protection of Culture", contained the names of those who had deserved well of the Netherlands, including the members of their family, totalling about 500 persons. Originally they were housed near Barneveld and received the assurance that they would not be deported. Afterwards they were nevertheless transferred to Westerbork, and it seems that they were deported to Theresienstadt, presumably.

2. Westerbork.

In Westerbork - of which we need not give a description here - 12,000 to 15,000 persons used to live at the same time; they were housed in huts, which were adjusted for the purpose, and each of which contained about 800 persons.

All Jewish Netherlanders, whom the Germans could lay their hands on - with the exception of a small group of exempted persons - were brought together here; hospitals, old age homes, institutions for the blind and other disabled persons were emptied in order to concentrate the inmates in Westbork for deportation. Even the inmates of lunatic asylums did not escape deportation.

Gradually all those interned in Westerbork were deported to Poland - old people and babies included! "Zum Aebeitseinsatz unter polizeiliche Bewachung".

Once or twice a week a train "Westerbork-Auschwitz" left with 1200 to 2,000 persons. Originally these trains were composed of passenger cars, afterwards only goods vans, (first with and afterwards without straw) in each of which about 60 deportees used to be transported. Even sick people were loaded into goods vans. Every deportee was allowed to take maximum 15 kilograms of luggage with him. The choice of those to be deported was more or less arbitrary; some were able to get their deportation temporarily postponed by means of so-called "Sperr" stamps. In the Autumn of 1943, all those who had been interned at Vught - a number of about 1,200 - were deported to Poland - with the exception of diamond workers and those employed at Philips (Het Parool, 15/12/43).

The above enumeration shows clearly the gradual character of the measures of the enemy, some of which may seem of little importance. The Dutch Jews were deprived of their livelihood, their property and possessions were confiscated, every freedom of movement was taken from them, they were isolated from their fellow-citizens, and finally, as a group without any rights, humiliated and extruded, they were deported, condemned to slave labour and as it is to be feared partly killed.

After Deportation.

It is almost impossible to get details about the individual fate of Dutch Jews deported to Poland.

After their leaving Holland all trace of them was lost. Absorbed in an agglomeration of deportees from almost all occupied countries, they can no longer be identified as a separate group.

H1129 - 0019
1726-PS

H1129 - 0020

DEPORTATION OF JEWISH NETHERLANDERS
Statistical and other details.

1. THE NETHERLANDS.

a) Number of Jewish deportees.

Registered as Jews in January 1941; Netherlands subjects;			138,000
Non-Netherlands subjects:			22,000
Total number of those registered :			160,000
of whom "half" and "quarter" Jews			20,000
"Full" Jews, being liable to deportation			140,000
to be deducted:			
those who fled or emigrated		4500	
those who were killed or committed suicide		2000	
still in the Netherlands			
Jews of "mixed" Marriage:	7500		
exchange list)			
Portuguese Jews)	4000		
working in the "Wehrmacht industry,			
"Special" cases,			
in hiding.)	7000		
		18500	
			25,000
Deported from the Netherlands 1)			115,000
Deported from France and Belgium 2)			2,000
Total number of deportees			117,000

Distribution

To Poland : Netherlands subjects: 100,000, non-Netherlands subjects 15,000=115,00
To Terezin: " " " 1,000, " " " 1,000= 2,00

With reference to further deportations still to be expected, and estimated a about 3,000 persons, a sum total may be reached of about 120,000 Jewish deportees

The above numbers are only approximative.

1) Netherlands and non-Netherlands subjects
2) Netherlands subjects only.

b) Names of the Deportees.

Details were registered - and may be found - with
1) the "Registratie" department in Westerbork,
2) the Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Auswandering (Aus der Fuente) in Amsterdam.

c) Moreover (in a clandestine way) with the Jewish Council in Amsterdam.

Moreover the local registers of the population as well as the Central Register of Population in The Haque are in the possession of the names of the persons whose identity cards were stamped with a "J" - the majority of whom were deported.

1726-PS

H1129 - 0021

APPENDIX 2

a) Organisations in the Netherlands which were connected with the various anti-Jewish measures;

1) the Jewish Council, Compelled to be an instrument of the Germans for the carrying out of their antisemitic measures.

2) the firm Lippmann Rosenthal & Co., seemingly a Jewish banking concern, in reality a German instrument for the confiscation of Jewish capital and revenues.

3) the "Generalkommissar fuer das Sicherheitswesen" (Hoehere S.S. und Polizeifuehrer H. Rauter, General der Polizei,), who issued many of the above-mentioned "Anordnungen."

4) the "Zentralstelle fuer Juedische Auswanderung"("Leeder Aus der Funte") under the "Generalkommissar" mentioned sub 3), seemingly an organisation for Jewish emigration - in reality a body to deprive the Jews of their rights, segregate them and deport them.

5) the "Wirtschaftspruefstelle" (working in cooperation with the "Deutsche Treuhand" A.G.) a body for the aryanisation or liquidation of Jewish firms.

6) the "Grundstueckverwaltung", a body for the confiscation of Jewish real estates.

7) the "Commissaris voor Vereenigingen en Stichtingen zonder Economisch Doel" (H.W. Muller-Lehning), who carried out the liquidation of Jewish associations and institutions.

8) the firm H.Albert de Bary Co., the bank where the capital of the above mentioned associations were deposited.

d) Economical data.

The following may be mentioned with a certain reserve:

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 9th June 1942 estimates that the total number of Jewish firms etc. in the Netherlands was 21,000; 11,000 of these had to be aryanised and 10,000 liquidated.

The same paper estimates the value of the firms which were "aryanised" at fl. 150,000,000, that of confiscated Jewish real estate at fl. 200,000,000, and the total of all Jewish property seized in the Netherlands at fl, 500,000,000.

London 30 th March 1944.

w.s.H.Dentz.

1726-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1726-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1129 - 0022

Niederländischer Regierungskommissar für die

Zurückführung in die Heimat.

Abteilung Osteuropa.

Teil I : Deportation jüdischer Niederländer nach Polen.

A) Der Deportation vorausgehende Massnahmen.

I) Deutsche Massnahmen in den Niederlanden.

Zum besseren Verständnis der Massnahmen, die der Deportation holländischer Juden vorausgingen, wird die folgende Übersicht der Massnahmen, in zeitlicher Folge angeordnet, gegeben, die, teilweise als "Verordnungen" und teilweise als "Anordnungen" usw. erlassen, vom Feind gegen die Gruppe niederländischer Untertanen ergriffen wurden.

Juli '40 : Juden werden aus den Zivilverteidigungsdiensten entfernt.

Oktober '40 : Marktbesuch für Juden verboten.

Oktober '40 : Registrierung jüdischer Firmen und Gesellschaften m.b.H. mit einem oder mehr jüdischen Leitern und/oder Direktoren bei der "Wirtschafts-Prüfstelle; diese Firmen usw. wurden zum Zweck der "Arianisierung" oder Liquidation unter die Leitung eines "Verwalters" gestellt ; Offizielle Definition des Begriffes "Jude" (Verordnung 189/'40);

Nov.'40 / Jan.'41 Jan;- März '41 : Entlassung jüdischer Beamter ;

Febr.'41 : Zwangsweise Registrierung von Juden in den Bevölkerungsregistern (Verord. 6/141) ;

Febr.'41 : Entlassung anderer jüdischer, im Regierungsdienst stehender, Beamter.

Febr. '41 : Antisemitische Unruhen in Amsterdam ;

Febr. '41 : Bildung des "Joodsche Raad" (Judenrat) -auf deutschen Befehl - als Mittelstelle zwischen den deutschen Behörden und den holländischen Juden - Juden ist nicht mehr erlaubt, mit Niederländischen Beamten Fühlung zu haben.

Febr. '41 : Bildung der "Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung" - Leiter SS. Obersturmführer Aus der Fuente ;

Febr.'41 : Erste Razzia ; ungefähr 1000 Juden allmählich verhaftet und innerhalb weniger Monate nach Buchenwald und/oder Mauthausen verschickt ; die Asche dieser jungen Leute wird ihren angehörigen kurz danach gegen Zahlung von f.75.- angeboten.

Frühjahr '41 : Kinobesuch für Juden verboten ;

März '41 : Juden aus Handel und Industrie entfernt (Verordnung 48/'41) ;

April '41 : Verbrennung von Synagogen in einer Anzahl von Städten in den Provinzen Gelderland und Oberijsell ;

1726-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1726-PS
(cont'd)

Mai '41 : Registrierung und Zwangsweiser Verkauf von Ackerland (Verordnung 102/'41)

Mai '41 : Anwendung der Nürnberger Gesetze auf Ehen und Geschlechtsverkehr zwischen Nichtjuden und Juden ; Juden, die mit Nichtjuden verlobt waren, wurden arrestiert und in Konzentrationslager verschickt ;

Mai '41 : Jüdischen Rechtsanwälten, Ärzten und Chemikern wurde nicht länger gestattet, andere denn jüdische Klienten, bezw. Patienten zu haben.

Sommer '41 : Juden ist nicht länger gestattet, Parks und öffentliche Anlagen zu betreten, oder Theater, Konzerthallen, Museen, Bibliotheken usw. zu besuchen.

Juni '41 : Juden ist nicht länger gestattet, Seebäder und Schwimmbäder zu besuchen ; Liquidation der im August '40 eingerichteten "Gleichschaltungskommission."

Juli '41 : Zwangsweise Abstempelung der Juden gehörenden Kennkarten mit einem "J".

Aug.'41 : Zwangsweise Registrierung und Hinterlegung auf Sperrkonto von Kapital und Einkünften von Juden bei der Firma Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., welche inzwischen in deutsche Hände übergeben worden war ; Höchstauszahlung je Familie f. 250 monatlich (Verordn. 148/141).

Aug.'41 : Registrierung und zwangsweiser Verkauf von Grundbesitz durch die "Grundstücksverwaltung" in "Den Haag" (Verordn. 154/141).

Sept.'41 : Jüdische Kinder von den Schulen ausgeschlossen ;

Sept.'41 : Razzien in Twente und Achterhook ;

Sept. '41 / Okt. '41 : Allgemeines Reiseverbot für Juden

Sept.'41 / Okt.'41 : Umzugsverbot für Juden in eine andere Wohnung ;

Sept. '41 / Okt. '41 : Hotel- , Kaffee- und Restaurantbesuch für Juden nicht länger gestattet.

Okt '41 : Nichtjüdischen Firmen nahegelegt, ihren jüdischen Stab zu entlassen ; im Falle der Entlassung wurde es möglich gemacht, eine einmalige Auszahlung anstelle einer Pension zu bezahlen (Verordn. 198/141) ;

Sept/ Okt. '41 : Liquidation jüdischer Institutionen usw. durch den "Commissaris voor Vereenigingen en stichtingen zonder Economisch doel" (Kommissar für Vereinigungen und Stiftungen ohne wirtschaftlichen Zweck) H.W. Muller-Lehning ; Hinterlegung ihres Kapitals bei H. Albert de Barg und Co., G;m.b.H.

Okt. '41 : Juden ist nicht länger gestattet, Mitglieder von Allgemeinen "Vereinigungen und Stiftungen ohne wirtschaftlichen Zweck" zu sein (Verordnung 199/141);

1726-PS

Okt.'41 : Juden ist nicht länger gestattet, nichtjüdische Hausangestellte zu haben ;

Nov. '41 : Juden von Theatergesellschaften, Orchestern usw. entfernt (Verordnung 211/141) ;

Januar/April '42 : Tausende von Juden in Niederländische Arbeitslager verschickt, von denen besonders das Lager bei Ellecom für die Misshandlung seiner Insassen berueckrichtigt war. Ursprüngliches Alter zwischen 18 und 35, nachher 18 und 55 ;

März '42 : "Säuberung" der Provinz Noord-Holland und von Teilen von Zuid-Holland und Zealand von Juden ; Konzentration von Juden in 3 Amsterdamer Distrikten.

Mai '42 : Verschärfung der Vorschriften betreffend Hinterlegung von Kapital und Einkünften bei Lippmann, Rosenthal & C°.; Zwangsweise Ablieferung von Gold, Silber, Juwelen, Kunstgegenständen, usw. (Verordn. 58°142) ;

Mai '42 : Zwangsweises Tragen des Gelben Flecks ;

Mai '42 : Juden ist nicht länger gestattet, zwischen 8 Uhr abends und 6 Uhr morgens auf der Strasse zu sein.

Mai '42 : Juden nicht länger gestattet, nichtjüdische Geschäfte ausser zwischen 3 und 5 Uhr nachmittags zu besuchen.

Mai '42 : Juden nicht länger gestattet, Obst und Fisch zu kaufen ; gezwungen Nahrungsmittel nur in jüdischen Geschäften zu kaufen (Betrifft Amsterdam)

Mai '42 : Juden ist verboten, paramedizischen und einer Anzahl anderer Berufe anzugehören.

Mai '42 : Juden nicht länger die Benutzung öffentlicher Verkehrsmittel gestattet ; Juden mit "Reiseerlaubnis" müssen in den Zügen in Raucherabteilen 3. Klasse reisen ;

Mai '42 : Juden ist die Benutzung von Fahrrädern nicht länger gestattet, alle Fahrräder müssen abgeliefert werden ;

Mai '42 : Juden ist die Benutzung von Telephonen nicht länger gestattet.

Mai '42 : Juden ist nicht länger gestattet, die Häuser von Nichtjuden zu betreten ;

Juli '42 : Abschluss der "Arianisierung" oder Liquidation jüdischer Firmen ; Entscheidung, die Juden allmählich in Westerbork zu internieren, um von dort nach Polen deportiert zu werden ;

Juli /

Sept. '42 : Razzien - Juden aus ihren Häusern geholt, bei der Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung gesammelt, nach Westerbork gebracht . ihre Haushaltsgegenstände beschlagnahmt ;

Okt. '42 : Neue grossangelegte Razzien - alle Juden von Arbeitslagern nach Westerbork überführt.

H1129 - 0024

1726-PS

Seit Nov;'42 : Juden aus ihren Häusern geholt, von jetzt an im sogenannten "Jüdischen Theater" in Amsterdam gesammelt, von wo aus sie nach einigen Tagen nach Westerbork geschickt wurden ;

April '43 : Ausserhalb von Amsterdam lebende Juden nach dem Lager bei Vught - einem Arbeitslager für das deutsche Heer - verschickt und am Ende nach Westerbork befördert ;

Sept. '43 : Die letzten Juden von Amsterdam, einschliesslich der Leiter des Judenrates, nach Westerbork verschickt ;

Die Überführung nach Westerbork fand allmählich vom Sommer 1942 bis zum Herbst 1943 statt.

Aufschub und manchmal Verzicht auf Internierung konnte durch einen sogenannten "Sperr" - stempel auf der Kennkarte erlangt werden. Diese wurden hauptsächlich erteilt an Personen in "gemischter" Ehe, deren Kinder vor Oktober '42 geboren waren ; an getaufte Juden, an Personen, die beim Judenrat in Fabriken usw. beschäftigt waren, für das Deutsche Heer arbeitende Juden, einschliesslich der Diamantenarbeiter und ferner an diejenigen, die auf der Carlmeyer, Frederiks- oder von Damliste aufgezählt waren.

Die Carlmeyer-Liste, von einem deutschen Beamten zusammengestellt, enthielt Namen portugiesischer Juden and anderer, die dachten, dass sie fälschlicherweise als Juden betrachtet würden.

Die Listen Frederiks und Van Dam, vom General - sekretär des Niederländischen Ministeriums des Innern, beziehungsweise dem Erziehungsministerium und "Kulturschutz" zusammengestellt, enthielten die Namen derjenigen, die sich um die Niederlande verdient gemacht hatten, einschliesslich ihrer Familienangehörigen, zusammen ungefähr 500 Personen. Ursprünglich wurden sie in der Nähe von Barneveld untergebracht und erhielten die Zusicherung, dass sie nicht deportiert werden würden. Nachher wurden sie nichtsdestoweniger nach Westerbork überführt, und es scheint, dass sie vermutlich nach Theresienstadt deportiert wurden.

H1129 - 0025

2;- WESTERBORK.

In Westerbork - von welchem wir hier keine Beschreibung abzugeben brauchen - pflegten 12000 bis 15000 Personen gleichzeitig zu leben ; sie waren in Hütten untergebracht, die ihrem Zwecke angepasst waren und deren jede ungefähr 800 Personen enthielt.

Alle jüdischen Niederländer, deren die Deutschen habhaft werden konnten, wurden - mit Ausnahme einer kleinen Gruppe bevorzugter Personen - zusammen hierhergebracht ; Spitäler, Altersheime, Institutionen für Blinde und andere verkrüppelte Personen wurden geleert, um die Insassen in Westerbork zwecks Deportation zu konzentrieren.

1726-PS

Sogar die Insassen von Irrenanstalten entgingen nicht der Deportation.

Allmählich wurden alle in Westerbork Interniertennach Polen deportiert - einschliesslich alter Leute und kleiner Kinder ! " Zum Arbeitseinsatz unter polizeilicher Bewachung !

Einmal oder zweimal wöchentlich ging ein Zug "Westerbork - Auschwitz" mit 1200-2000 Personen ab. Ursprünglich bestanden diese Züge aus Personenwagen, nachher nur aus Güterwagen, (zuerst mit und danach ohne Stroh) in deren jedem ungefähr 60 Deportierte befördert zu werden pflegten. Sogar kranke Leute wurden in Güterwagen verladen, jedem Deportierten war gestattet, höchstens 15 Kilogramm Gepäck mit sich zu nehmen. Die Wahl derjenigen, die deportiert werden sollten, war mehr oder weniger willkürlich ; einige waren in der Lage, ihre Deportation zeitweilig mittels sogenannter "Sperr"-Stempel aufgeschoben zu bekommen. Im Herbst 1943 wurden alle diejenigen, die in Vught interniert worden waren - ungefähr 1200 an Zahl - nach Polen deportiert -mit Ausnahme der Diamantarbeiter und derjenigen, die bei Philips beschäftigt waren (Het Parool, 15/12/43).

Die obige Aufzählung zeigt klar den allmählichen Charakter der Feindesmässnahmen, von denen einige von geringer Bedeutung scheinen mögen. Die holländischen Juden wurden allmählich ihres Lebensunterhalts beraubt, ihre Habe und Besitzungen wurden beschlagnahmt, jede Bewegungsfreiheit wurde ihnen entzogen, sie wurden von ihren Mitbürgern abgesondert und wurden schliesslich, als eine gedemütigte und verdrängte Gruppe ohne irgendwelche Rechte, deportiert, zur Zwangsarbeit verurteilt und, wie zu befürchten ist, teilweise umgebracht.

Nach der Deportation :

Es ist fast unmöglich, Einzelheiten über das persönliche Schicksal holländischer Juden, die nach Polen deportiert wurden, zu erfahren.

Nachdem sie Holland verlassen hatten, war jede Spur von ihnen verloren. Aufgesaugt in einer Masse von Deportierten von fast allen besetzten Ländern, können sie nicht mehr als eine gesonderte Gruppe Identifiziert werden.

Deportation jüdischer Niederländer

Statistische und andere Einzelheiten.

1°. Die Niederlande.

a) Zahl jüdischer Deportierter.

Registriert als Juden im Januar 1941 ;

niederländische Untertanen :	138.000
nicht- niederländische Untertanen :	22.000
Gesamtzahl der Registrierten :	160.000
Davon "Halb" und "Viertel"Juden :	20.000
"Voll"-Juden, die für Deportation in Betracht kommen	140.000
Davon müssen abgezogen werden :	

H1129 - 0026

1726-PS

H1129-0027

diejenigen, die flohen oder auswanderten		4500	
diejenigen, die umgebracht wurden oder Selbstmord verübten		2000	
Noch in den Niederlanden			
Juden in "gemischter"Ehe : Austauschliste	7500		
Portugiesische Juden, die in der Wehrmachtindustrie arbeiten	4000		
"Sonderfälle" im Versteck	7000	18500	
			25.000
Deportiert von den Niederlanden (I)			115.000
Deportiert von Frankreich und Belgien(2)			2.000
Gesamtzahl der Deportierten			117.000

VERTEILUNG.

Nach Polen :	Niederländische Untertanen :	100.000,	
	nicht-niederl.Untert.	15.000	= 115.000
Nach Theresienstadt :			
	Niederländische Untertanen :	1.000	
	nicht niederl. Untert?	1.000	= 2.000

Mit Bezug auf weitere, noch zu erwartende Deportationen, die auf ungefähr 3.000 Personen geschätzt werden, wird vielleicht eine Gesamtzahl von ungefähr 120.000 jüdischen Deportierten erreicht.

Die obigen Zahlen sind nur schätzungsweise.

(1) Niederländische und nicht-niederländische Untertanen

(2) Nur niederländische Untertanen.

b) Namen der Deportierten :

Einzelheiten wurden registriert- und können gefunden werden -

bei 1) der "Registratie" Abteilung in Westerbork

2) der Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung (Aus der Fuente) in Amsterdam.

c) Weiterhin (heimlicherweise) beim Judenrat in Amsterdam.

Weiterhin sind die östlichen Bevölkerungsregister sowohl als das Zentral-Bevölkerungsregister in Den Haag im Besitz der Namen von Personen, deren Kennkarten mit einem "J" gestempelt waren - von denen die meisten deportiert wurden.

ANHANG 2.

a) Organisationen in den Niederlanden, die mit den verschiedenen antijüdischen Massnahmen verbunden waren ;

1) der Judenrat, gezwungen, ein Instrument der Deutschen zur Ausführung ihrer antisemitischen Massnahmen zu sein.
2) die Firma Lippmann, Rosenthal und C*, scheinbar ein jüdischer Bankkonzern, in Wirklichkeit ein Deutsches Instrument zur Einziehung jüdischen Kapitals und Einkommen
3) der "Generalkommissar fuer das Sicherheitswesen" (Hoeherer S.S. und Polizeiführer H. Ranter, General der Polizei,) der viele der obenerwähnten "Anordungen" erliess.

1726-PS

H1129-0028

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1726-PS
(cont'd)

4) die "Zentralstelle fuer juedische Auswanderung", (Leiter Aus der Fuente) unter dem "Generalkommissar" unter 3) aufgefuehrt). scheinbar eine Organisation fuer juedische Auswanderung - in Wirklichkeit eine Stelle, um die Juden ihrer Rechte zu berauben, sie abzusondern und zu deportieren.
5) die "Wirtschaftspruefstelle" (in Zusammenarbeit mit der "Deutschen Treuhand" A.G.), eine Stelle fuer die Arisierung oder Liquidation juedischer Firmen.
6) die "Grundstueckverwaltung", eine Stelle fuer die Einziehung juedischen Grundbesitzes.
7) der "Commissaris voor Vereenigingen en Stichtingen zonder Economic Doel" (H.W. Muller-Lehning), der die Liquidation juedischer Vereinigungen und Institutionen durchfuehrte.
8) die Firma H. Albert de Barg Co., die Bank, in der das Kapital der obenerwaehnten Vereinigungen hinterlegt wurde.

d) Wirtschaftliche Daten:

Folgendes kann mit gewisser Reserve erwaehnt werden:

Die "Frankfurter Zeitung" vom 9. Juni 1942 schaetzt, dass die Gesamtzahl juedischer Firmen usw. in den Niederlanden 21.000 betrug; 11.000 davon mussten arisiert und 10.000 liquidiert werden.

Die gleiche Zeitung schaetzt den Wert der Firmen, die "arisiert" wurden, auf fl. 150.000.000, den Wert des eingezogenen juedischen Grundbesitzes auf fl. 200.000.000, und den Gesamtwert des in den Niederlanden beschlagnahmten juedischen Eigentums auf fl. 500.000.000.

London, den 30. Maerz 1944.

W.S. H. Dentz.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1726-PS

I GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1726-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5
33812169.

1726-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1778 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 257
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

Der Giftpilz (The poisonous mushroom)

A Stuermer book for young and old Fables by Ernst Hiemer

Pictures by Fips

Published by Der Stuermer - Nurnberg copyright 1938

****

P.6 "It is almost noon," he said, "now we want to summarize what we have learned in this lesson. What did we discuss?"

All children raise their hands. The teacher calls on Karl Scholz, a littler boy on the first bench. "We talked about how to recognize a Jew".

"Good! Now tell us about it!"

Little Karl takes the pointer, goes to the black board and points to the sketches.

"One usually recognizes a Jew by his nose. The Jewish nose is crooked at the end. It looks like the figure 6. Therefore it is called the "Jewish Six". Many non-Jews have crooked noses, too. But their noses are bent, not at the end but further up. Such a nose is called a hook nose or eagle's beak. It has nothing to do with a Jewish nose."

"Right!" says the teacher. "But the Jew is recognized not only by his nose..." The boy continues. The Jew is also recognized by his lips. His lips are usually thick. Often the lower lip hangs down. That is called "sloppy". And the Jew is also recognized by his eyes. His eyelids are usually thicker and more fleshy than ours. The look of the Jew is lurking and sharp.

P.9 Then the teacher goes to the desk and turns over the black board on its back is a verse. The children recite it in chorus:

From a Jew's countenance - the evil devil talks to us,
The devil, who in every land - is known as evil plague.

If we shall be free of the Jew - and again will be happy and glad,
Then the youth must struggle with us - to subdue the Jew devil.

P32 Inge sits in the reception room of the Jew doctor. She has to wait a long time. She looks through the journals which are on the table. But she is must too nervous to read even a few sentences. Again and again she remembers the talk with her mother. And again and again her mind reflects on the warnings of her leader of the B.D.M. (League of German Girls): "A German must not consult a Jew doctor! And particularly not a German girl! Many a girl that went to a Jew doctor to be cured, found disease and disgrace!"

When Inge had entered the waiting room, she experienced an extraordinary incident. From the doctor's consulting room she could hear the sound of crying. She heard the voice of a young girl: "Doctor, doctor leave me alone!"

Then she heard the scornful laughing of a man. And then all of a sudden it became absolutely silent. Inge had listened breathlessly.

"What may be the meaning of all this?" she asked herself and her heart was pounding. And again she thought of the warning of her leader in the BDM. -

Inge was already waiting for an hour. Again she takes the journals in an endeavor to read. Then the door opens. Inge looks up. The Jew appears. She screams. In terror she drops the paper. Frightened she jumps up. Her eyes stare into the face of the Jewish doctor. And this face is the face of the devil. In the middle of this devil's face is a huge crooked nose. Behind the spectacles two criminal eyes. And the thick lips are grinning. A grinning that expresses: "Now I got you at last, you little German girl!"

1778-PS

H1129 - 0030

And then the Jew approaches her. His fleshy fingers stretch out after her. But now Inge has her wits. Before the Jew can grab hold of her, she hits the fat face of the Jew doctor with her hand. Then one jump to the door. Breathlessly Inge runs down the stairs. Breathlessly she escapes the Jew house.

Page 61 (page before last):

The pimpf (Hitler boy between 10 - 14) so far has not said anything. Suddenly he stops. Then he grasps his two friends by the arm and pulls them away. They stop in front of a bill-board. They read a large poster. It says:

JULIUS STREICHER

makes an address in the People's Hall about
"The Jews are our misfortune".

"That is where we go!" shouts Konrad, "I wanted to hear him speak for a long time." "I have heard him once before at a meeting two years ago", says Erich. "Do tell us all about it!" the two pimpfs beg.

The Hitler youth recounts:

"The meeting was overcrowded. Many thousands of people attended. To begin with, STREICHER talked of his experiences in the years of struggle, and of the tremendous achievements of the Hitler Reich. Then he began to talk about the Jewish question. All he said was so clear and simple.that even we boys could follow it. Again and again he told about examples taken from life. At one time he talked most amusingly and cracked jokes, making all of us laugh. Then again he became most serious, and it was so quiet in the hall that one could hear a needle drop. He talked of the Jews and their horrible crimes. He talked of the serious danger which Judaism is for the whole world.

"Without a solution of the Jewish question there will be no salvation of mankind".

That is what he shouted to us. All of us could understand him. And when, at the end, he shouted the "SIEG-HEIL" for the Fuehrer, we all acclaimed him with tremendous enthusiasm. For two hours Streicher spoke at that occasion. To us it appeared to have been but a few minutes.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1778 PS

23 November 1945

I, PFC ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify thatI am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 1778 PS.

ERNST M COHN
PFC, 33925738

1778-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 261
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

✓1816-PS

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

OF THE MEETING ON "THE JEWISH QUESTION"

UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF FIELD MARSHALL

GOERING

IN THE REICHS AIR FORCE

(12 November 1938--11 O'clock.)

- -

H1129 -0031

1816-PS

H1129-0032

Stenographic Report on a part of the Conference on the Jewish Question under the presidency of Fieldmarshall Goering at the Reich Ministry for Air on 12 November 1938--11 O'clock.

Goering: Gentleman! Today's meeting is of a decisive nature. I have received a letter written on the Fuehrer's orders by the Stabsleiter of the Fuehrer's deputy Borman, requesting that the Jewish question be now, once and for all, coordinated and solved one way or another. And yesterday once again did the Fuehrer request by phone for me to take coordinated action in the matter.

Since the problem is mainly an economic one, it is from the economic angle that it shall have to be tackled. Naturally a number of legal measures shall have to be taken which fall into the sphere of the Minister for Justice and into that of the Minister of the Interior; and certain propaganda measures shall be taken care of by the office of the Minister for Propoganda. The Minister for Finance and the Minister for Economic Affairs shall take care of problems falling into their respective resorts.

In the meeting, in which we first talked about this question and came to the decision to aryanize German economy, to take the Jew out of it, and put him into our debit ledger, was one in which, to our shame, we only made pretty plans, which were executed very slowly. We then had a demonstration, eight here in Berlin, we told the people that something decisive would be done, but again nothing happened. We have had this affair in Paris now, more demonstrations followed and this time something decisive must be done!

Because, Gentlemen, I have enough of these demonstrations! They don't harm the Jew but me, who is the last authority for coordinating the German Economy.

If today, a Jewish shop is destroyed, if goods are thrown into the street, the insurance company will pay for the damages, which the Jew does not even have-; and furthermore goods of the consumer goods belonging to the people, are destroyed. If in the future, demonstrations which are necessary, occur, then, I pray, that they be directed, so as not to hurt us.

Because it's insane, to clean out and burn a Jewish warehouse then have a German insurance company make good the loss. And the goods which I need desperately, whole bales of clothing and what not, are being burned; and I miss them everywhere.

I may as well burn the raw materiels before they arrive. The people of course, do not understand that; therefore we must make laws which will show the people once and for all, that something is being done.

I should appreciate it very much if for once, our propaganda would make it clear that it is unfortunately not the Jew who has to suffer in all this but the German Insurance Companies.

I am not going to tolerate a situation in which the Insurance Companies are the ones who suffer. Under the authority invested in me, I shall issue a decree, and I am, of course, requesting the support of the competent Government Agencies, so that everything shall be processed through the right channels, and the Insurance Companies will not be the ones who suffer.

It may be, though, that these Insurance Companies may have insurance in Foreign countries- If that is the case, foreign bills of exchange would be available which I would not want to lose. That shall have to be checked. For that reason, I have asked Mr. HILGARD of the Insurance company, to attend, since he is best qualified to tell us to what extent the insurance companies are protected against damage, by having taken out insurance with other companies. I would not want to miss this, under any circumstances.

I should not want to leave any doubt, Gentlemen, as to the aim of today's meeting. We have not come together merely to talk again but to make decisions, and I implore the competent agencies to take all measures for the elimination of the Jew from German economy and to submit them to me, as far as it is necessary.

The fundamental idea in this program of elimination of the Jew from German Economy is first, the Jew being ejected from the Economy transfers his property to the State. He will be compensated.

1816-PS

The compensation is to be listed in the debit ledger and shall bring a certain percentage of interest. The Jew shall have to live out of this interest. It is a foregone conclusion, that this aryanizing, if it is to be done quickly, cannot be made in the Ministry for Economy in Berlin. That way, we would never finish.

On the other hand, it is very necessary to have safety precautions so that the lower echelons, Stassholser, and Gauleitern- will not do things unreasonably. One must issue correction directives, immediately.

The Aryanizing of all the larger establishments, naturally, is to be my lot,-the ministry for economy will designate, which and how many there are-; it must not be done by a Statthalter or his lower echelons, since these things reach into the export trade, and cause great problems, which the Statthalter can neither observe, nor solve from his place.

It is my lot, so that the damage will not be greater than the profit, which we are striving for.

It is obvious, Gentlemen, that the Jewish stores are for the people, and not the stores. Therefore, we must begin here, according to the rules previously layed down.

The Minister for Economic Affairs shall announce which stores he'll want to close altogether. These stores are excluded from aryanizing at once. Their stocks are to be made available for sale in other stores; what cannot be sold, shall be processed through the "Winterhilfe" or taken care of otherwise. However, the sales values of these articles shall always be considered, since the State is not to suffer but should profit through this transformation. For the Chain and Department Stores- I speak now only of that, what can be seen, certain categories have to be established, according to the importance of the various branches.

The trustee of the State will estimate the value of the property and decide what amount the Jew shall receive. Naturally, this amount is to be set as low as possible. The representative of the State shall then turn the establishment over to the "ARian" proprietor, that is, the property shall be sold according to its real value.

There begins the difficulties. It is easily understood that strong attempt will be made to get all these stores to Party-members and to let them have some kind of compensations. I have witnessed terrible things in the past; little chauffeurs of Gauleiters have profited so much by these transactions that they have now about half a million. You, Gentlemen, know it. Is that correct"

(Assent)

H1129-0033

Of course, things like that are impossible. I shall not hesitate to act ruthlessly in any case where such a trick is played. If the individual involved is prominent, I shall see the Fuehrer within two hours and report to him.

We shall have to insist upon it, that the Arian taking over the establishment is of the branch and knows his job. Generally speaking he is the one who must pay for the store with his own money. In other words, an ordinary business-transaction is to be sought-one merchant selling, the other one buying a business. If there are party-members among the contenders, they are to be preferred, that is if they have the same qualifications: first shall come the one who had the most damage, and secondly, selection should be according to length of Party membership.

Of course, there may be exceptions. There are party-members who, as may be proven, lost their business concessions by action of the Schuschnigg or Prague Government, and so went bankrupt. Such a man has naturally first option on a store for sale, and he shall receive help if he does not have the means to help himself. The trustee of the State can justify this help, if he is more business like in the transfer. This party-member should have the chance to buy the store for as cheap a price as possible. In such a case the state will not receive the full price, but only the amount the Jew received. Such a buyer may even receive a loan, besides, so that he will get off to a good start.

1816-PS

H1129-0034

I wish to make it clear that such a proceeding shall only be legal if the Party-member has once owned such a store. For example, a Party-member was the owner of a Stationary store, and Schusdnigg took away the concession to operate it so that the man lost the store and went bankrupt. Now, if a Jewish Stationary store is being aryanized, this party-member should get the store on conditions whixh he'll be able to fulfil. Such a case shall be the only exception though, in all other cases the procedure shall be of a strictly business-like nature whereby the Party-member, like I said before, shall have the preference, if he has the same qualifications as any other candidate, who is not a member of the party.

When selling for the actual value we shall find only about 60 Arians ready to take over 100 Jewish stores. I don't think that we have a German for every Jewish store. You must not forget that the Jew sees his main activity in the field of trade, and that he owns 90% of it. I doubt that we'd have a demand big enough. I even doubt that we'd have enough people, particularly now since everybody has found his field of work.

Therefore, I ask the Minister for Economy to go beyond what we think ought to be done for the sake of the principle, in liquidating the establishments-I ask him to go further, even though there won't be any candidates. That'll be perfectly alright.

The transfer of stores and establishments shall have to be executed by the lower echelons, not through Berlin but through the Gaue and through the Reichstatthalterschaft. Therein shall be the seat of the members of the Board of Trustees, even if it consists of a few people only. The Statthalter and his people cannot do this job; the trustees will have to tackle it. But the Statthalter shall be the authority which supervises, according to the regulations given him, the Trustees, particularly in dealings such as the transfer to Party-members.

Naturally, these establishments cannot disappear all at once but we'll have to start by Monday, in a manner that shall make it obvious that a change has begun to materialize. Besides that, certain stores could be closed which will make things here easier.

Another point! I have noticed that Arians took over a Jewish store and were then so clever to keep the name of the Jewish store as "formerly", or kept it altogether. That must not be; I can no permit it. Because it may happen-what has just happened-stores were looted because their sign-boards bore Jewish names-because they had once been Jewish, but had been "aryanized" a long time ago. Names of former Jewish firms shall have to disappear completely, and the German shall have to come forward with this or his firm's name. I ask you to carry this out quite definitely. That much then regarding aryanizing of stores and wholesale establishments, particularly in regards to sign-boards and of all that is obvious!

Of the consequences resulting from this for the Jew, I shall speak later, because this is connected with other things.

Now for the factories. As for the smaller and medium ones, two things shall have to be made clear.

1) Which factories do I not need at all, which are the ones where productions could be suspended? Could they not be putto another use? If not, the factories will be razed immediately.
2) In case the factory should be needed, it will be turned over to Arians in the same manner as the Stores. All these measures have to be taken quickly, since Arian employees are concerned everywhere. I'd like to say right now that Arian employees shall have to be given employment immediately after the Jewish factory is closed. Considering the amount of labor we need these days, it should be a trifle to keep these people, even in their own branches.
As I have just said; if the factory is necessary, it will be aryanized. If there is no need for it, it being abandoned shall be part of the procedure of transforming establishments not essential, for our national

welfare into one that is essential for it,-a procedure that shall take place within the next few weeks. For it, I shall still need very much space and very many factories.

If such a factory is to be transformed or razed, the first thing to be done is check the equipment. The questions arising will be: Where can this equipment be used? Could it be used after the place is transformed? Where else might it be needed badly? Where could the machinery be set up again? It follows that aryanizing factories will be an even more difficult task than the aryanizing of stores.

Take now the larger factories which are run solely by a Jewish owner, without control by a Board of Directors; or take corporations where the Jew might be in the Supervisory Council or Board of Directors. There the solution is very simple: the factory can be compensated in the same manner as in the sale of stores and factories; that is, at a rate which we shall determine, and the trustee shall take over the Jew's interest as well as his shares, which he in turn may sell or transfer to the State, which will then dispose of them. So, if I have a big factory, which belonged to a Jew or a Jewish corporation, and the Jew leaves, perhaps with his sons who were employed there, the factory will still continue to operate. Maybe a director will have to be appointed because the Jew has run the factory himself. But otherwise, particularly if the maintenance of the establishment is very essential everything will run smoothly.

Everything is very simple. I now have his shares. I may give them to some Arian or to another group or I may keep them. The State takes them over and offers them at the stock market, if they are acceptable there and if it so desires, or it makes use of them in some other way.

Now, I shall talk of the very big establishments, those in which the Jew is in the Board of Directors, in which he holds shares etc, and so is either the owner or one of the co-owners; in any case in which he is greatly interested. There too, things are comparatively simple; he delivers all of his shares which shall be bought at a price fixed by the trustee. So the Jew gets into the account book. The shares shall be handled like I've just explained. These cases can not be taken care of by the Gaue and Reichsstatthalter, but only by us here on top; because we are the only ones to decide where these factories are to be transferred to, how they may be affiliated with other establishments or to what an extent the State shall keep them or hand them over to another establishment belonging to the State. All this can only be decided here. Of course, will the Gauleiter and Statthalter be to glad to get hold of the shares, and they'll make great promises to beautify our capital cities etc. I know it all! It won't go! We must agree on a clear action that shall be profitable to the Reich.

The same procedure shall be applied where the Jew has a share in, or owns property of German Economy. I am not competent enough to tell off hand in what forms that might be the case, and to what an extent he'll have to lose it. Anyway, the Jew must be evicted pretty fast from German Economy.

Now, the foreign Jews. There we'll have to make distinctions between the Jews who have always been foreigners,-and who shall have to be treated according to the laws we arranged with their respective countries. But regarding those Jews who were Germans, have always lived in Germany and have acquired foreign citizenship during the last year, only because they wanted to play safe. I ask you not to give them any consideration. We'll finish with these. Or have you any misgivings? We shall try to induce them through slight and then through stronger pressure and through clever manoevering,-to let themselves be pushed out voluntarily.

Woermann: I'd like the Foreign Office to be included, since a generally valid decision could hardly be made

Goering: We cannot consult you in every case,-but on the whole we will.

H1129-0035

1816-PS

Woermann: Anyway, I'd like to make known the claim of the Foreign Office to participate. One never knows what steps may become necessary.

Goering: Only for important cases! I do not like to take this category under special consideration. I have learned only now to what extent that has been done, particularly in Austria and Checkoslovakia. If somebody was a Check in Sudetenland, we do not have to consider him at all, and the Foreign Office doesn't have to be consulted because that person now belongs to us. And in Austria and also in Sudetenland, too many become all of a sudden Englishmen or Americans or what not -and generally speaking we cannot consider that a great deal.

H1129-0036

(PART II IS MISSING)

(Part III)

Funk: That is quite a decisive question for us: should the Jewish stores be re-opened?

Goebbels: If they will be re-opened is another question. The question is will they be restored? I have set the dead line for Monday.

Goering: You don't have to ask whether they'll be re-opened. That is up to us to decide.

Goebbels: Number 2. In almost all German cities synagogues are burned. Now, various possibilities exist to utilize the space where the synagogues stood. Some cities want to build parks in their place, others want to put up new buildings.

Goering: How many synagogues were actually burned?

Heydrich: Altogether there are 101 synagogues destroyed by fire, 76 synagogues demolished, and 7,500 stores ruined in the Reich.

Goering: What do you mean "destroyed by fire"

Heydrich: Partly, they are razed, and partly gutted.

Goebbels: I am of the opinion that this is our change to dissolve the synagogues. All those not completely intact, shall be razed by the Jews. The Jews shall pay for it. There in Berlin, the Jews are ready to do that. The synagogues which burned in Berlin are being levelled by the Jews themselves. We shall build parking lots in their places or new buildings. That ought to be the critireon for the whole country, the Jews shall have to remove the damaged or burned synagogues, and shall have to provede us with ready free space.

Number 3:-I deem it necessary to issue a decree forbidding the Jews to enter German Theaters, movie houses and circuses. I have already issued such a decree under the authority of the law of the chamber for culture. Considering the present situation of the theaters, I believe we cannafford that. Our theaters are over crowded, we have hardly any room. I am of the opinion that it is n not possible to have Jews sitting next to Germans in Varietees, Movies and Theaters. One might consider, later on, to let the Jews have one or two movie-houses here in Berlin, where they may see Jewish movies. But in German theaters they have no business anymore.

1816-PS

Furthermore, I advocate that the Jews be eliminated from all positions in public life in which they may prove to be provocative. It is still possible today that a Jew shares a compartment in a

sleeping car with a German. Therefore, we need a decree by the Reich Ministry for Communications stating that separate compartments for Jews shall be available; in case where compartments are filled up, Jews cannot claim a seat; They shall be given a separate compartment only after all Germans have secured seats. They shall not mix with Germans, and if there is no more room, they shall have to stand in the corridor.

Goering: In that case, I think it would make more sense to give them separate compartments.

Goebbels: Not if the train is overcrowded!

Goering: Just a moment. There'll be only one Jewish coach. If that is filled up, the other Jews will have to stay at home.

Goebbels: Suppose, though, there won't be many Jews going on the express train to Munich, suppose there would be two Jews in the train and the other compartments would be overcrowded. These two Jews would then have a compartment all themselves. Therefore, Jews may claim a seat only after all Germans have secured a seat.

Goering: I'd give the Jews one coach or one compartment. And should a case like you mention arise and the train be overcrowded, believe me, we won't need a law. We'll kick him out and he'll have to sit all alone in the toilet all the way!?

Goebbels: I don't agree. I don't believe in this. There ought to be a law. Furthermore, there ought to be a decree barring Jews from German beaches and resorts. Last summer----

Goering: Particularly here in the Admiralspalast very disgusting things have happened lately.

Goebbels: Also at the Wannsee-beach. A law which definitely forbids the Jews to visit German resorts!

Goering: We could give them their own.

Goebbels: It would have to be considered whether we'd give them their own or whether we should turn a few German resorts over to them, but not the finest and best, so we cannot say the Jews go there for recreation.

It'll also have to be considered if it might not become necessary to forbid the Jews to enter the German forest. In the Grunewald, whole herds of them are running around. It is a constant provocation and we are having incidents all the time. The behavior of the Jews is so inciting and provocative that brawls are a daily routine.

Goering: We shall give the Jews a certain part of the forest, and the Alpers shall take care of it that various animals that look damned much like Jews,- the Elk has such a crooked nose,-get their also and become acclimated.

Goebbels: I think this behavior is provocative. Furthermore, Jews should not be allowed to sit around in German parks. I am thinking of the whispering campaign on the part of Jewish women in the public gardens at Fehrbelliner Platz. They go and sit with German mothers and their children and begin to gossip and incite.

Goebbels: I see in this a particularly grave danger. I think it is imperative to give the Jews certain public parks, not the best ones- and tell them: "You may sit on these benches:" these benches shall be marked "For Jews only". Besides that they have no business in German parks. Furthermore, Jewish children are still allowed

in German schools. That's impossible. It is out of the question that any boy should sit beside a Jewish boy in a German Gynnasium and receive lessons in German history. Jews ought to be eliminated completely from German schools; they may take care of their own education in their own communities.

Goering: I suggest that Mr. Hilgard from the Insurance Co. be called in; he is waiting outside. As soon as He'll be finished with his report, he may go, and we can continue to talk. At the time Gustloff died, a compensation for the damage Germany had suffered, was prepared. But I believe that at present we should not work it through rained taxes but with a contribution paid only once. That serves my purpose, better.

(Hilgard appears)

Mr. Hilgard: The following is our case. Because of the justified anger of the people against the Jew, the Reich has suffered a certain amount of damage. Windows were broken, goods were damaged and people hurt, synagogues burned etc. I suppose that the Jews, many of them are also insured against damage committed by public disorder etc.

(Hilgard:- "Yes"

If that is so, the following situation arises; the people, in their justified anger, meant to harm the Jew; but it is the German insurance companies that will compensate the Jew for damage. This situation is simple enough; I'd only have to issue a decree to that effect that damage, resulting from these risks, shall not have to be paid by the insurance companies. But the question that interests me primarily, and because of which I have asked you to come here, is this one; in case of reinsurance policies in foreign countries, I should not like to lose these, and that is why I'd like to discuss with you ways and means by which profit from reinsurance, possibly in foreign currency will go to the German economy, instead of the Jew. I'd like to hear from you, and that is the first question I want to ask: In your opeinion, are the Jews insured against such damage to a large extent?

Hilgard: Permit me to answer right away. We are concerned with three kinds of insurances. Not with the insurance against damage resulting from revolt or from risks. But with the ordinary fire-insurance, the ordinary glass-insurance, and the ordinary insurance against theft. The people, because of their contracts, who have a right to claim compensation are partly Jews, partly Arians. As for the fire-insurance they are practically all Jewish, I suppose. As for the department-stores, the victim is identical with the Jew, the owner and that applies more to the synagogues, except for neighbors to whose places the fire may have spread. Although the damage is done to the latter's property seems to be rather slight, according to the inquiries I made late last night.

As for the glass-insurance which plays a very important part in this, the situation is completely different. The majority of the victims mostly the owners of the buildings are Arians., the Jew has usually rented the store, a procedure which you may observe all over, for example on Keirfuerstendamin.

Goering: That is what we've said.

Goebbels: In these cases, the Jew will have to pay.

Goering: It doesn't make sense, we have no raw-materials. It is all glass imported from foreign countries and has to be paid for in foreign currency! One could go nuts.

Hilgard: May I draw your attention to the following facts; the glass for the shop-windows is not being manufactured by the Bohemian, but by the Belgian glass industry. In my estimation, the approximate money-value to which these damages amount is 6,000,000- that includes the broken glass, glass which we shall have to replace, mainly to Arians because they have the insurance policies.

H1129 - 0038

1816-PS

Of course I have to reserve final judgement in all this, Your Excellency, because I have had only one day to make my inquiries. Even counting on about half of the 6,000,000 being spent in transacting the business-specialists from the Industry itself are more confident in this matter than I am, we might well have to import glass for approximately 3,000,000. Incidentally, the amount of the damage equals about half of a whole year's production of the Belgian glass industry. We believe that half a year will be necessary for the manufacturers to deliver the glass.

Goering: The people will have to be enlightened on this.

Goebbels: We cannot do this right now.

Goering: This cannot continue! We won't be able to last with all this. Impossible! Go on then! You suggest that the Arian is the one who suffers the damage; is that right?

Hilgard: Yes, to a large extent, as far as the glass-insurance goes.

H1129-0039

Goering: Which would have to replace the glass.

Hilgard: Yes. Of course there are cases in which the Arian, the owner of the store is identical with the owner of the building. That is so with all department stores. In the case of the department store Israel, the owner is the Jew.

Goering: And now the third category.

Hilgard: Under this fall the victims of thievery.

Goering: I have to ask you a question. When all kinds of goods were taken from the stores and burned in the streets, would that also be thievery?

Hilgard: I don't think so.

Goering: Could that be termed as "Riot"?

Hilgard: That is just the question which we are unable to decide at this moment. Is it ordinary theft if entry into a dwelling or a container of any kind is forced and something is taken away?

Goering: That is a case of "Riot".

Hilgard: Riot does not mean much since we have very little insurance against damage caused by riots, these were discarded by us long ago.

Goering: But this here is "Rioting ". That is the legal term. There was no theft, and no individual broke into any place. But a mob rushes in and knocks everything to pieces., or "Public Disturbances"

Hilgard: Public disturbance. It is no riot.

Goering: Are they insured against damages caused by public disturbances?

Hilgard: No, no more. May I show this by an example. The most remarkable of these cases is the case MARGRAF Under Den Linden. The Jewelry store of MARGRAF, is insured with us through a so-called combined policy. That covers practically any damage that may occur. This damage was reported to us as amounting to 1,700,000 because the store was completely stripped.

Goering: Daluegue and Heydrich, you'll have to get me this jewelry through raids, stated on a tremendous scale!

Saligue: The order has already been given. The people are being controlled all the time. According to reports, 150 were arrested by yesterday afternoon.

Goering: These things will otherwise be hidden. If somebody comes to a store with jewels and claims that he has bought them, they'll be confiscated at once. He has stolen them or traded them in alright.

Heydrich: Besides that, looting was going on in the Reich in more than 800 cases, contrary to what we supposed. ; but we have already several hundred people who were plundering, and we are trying to get the loot back.

H1129-0040

Goering: And the jewels?

Heydrich: That is very difficult to say. They were partly thrown into the street and picked up there. Similar things happened with furiers, for example in Friedrichstrasse, district C, There the crowd was naturally rushing to pick up minks, skunks etc. It'll be very difficult to recover that. Even children have filled their pockets, just for fun. It is suggested that the Hitler-Youth is not to be employed and to participate in such actions without the Party's consent. Such things are very easily destroyed.

Daluegue: The Party should issue an order to the effect that the police will immediately recieve a report in case the neighbor's wife everybody knows his neighbor, has a fur coat altered or in case somebody appears wearing new rings or bracelets. We'd like the Party to support us here.

Hilgard: These damages are not covered by the policy, I believe. May I say a word in general about our liabilities and a "Fotidum" of the Versicherungswirkschaft report. We'd like to make it our point, Mr. General Field Marshall, that we shall not be hindered in fulfilling the obligations for which our contracts call.

Goering: But I have to. That is important for me.

Hilgard: If I may give reasons for this request, I'd like to say that it simply has to do with the fact that we carry out, to a large extent, quite a number of international transactions. We have a very good international basis for our business-transactions, and in the interest of the equilibrium of the Foreign exchange in Germany, we have to make sure that the confidance in the German Insurance shall not be ruined. If we now refuse to honor clear-cut obligations, imposed upon us through lawful contract, it would be a black spot on the shield of honor of the German Insurance.

Goering: It wouldn't the minute I issue a decree, a law sanctioned by the State.

Hilgard: I was leading up to that.

Heydrich: The insurance may be granted, but as soon as it is to be paid, it'll be confiscated. That way we'll have saved face.

Hilgard: I am inclined to agree with what General Heydrich has just said. First of all, use the mechanism of the insurance company to check on the damage, to regulate it and even pay, but give the insurance company the change to:

Goering: One moment! You'll have to pay in any case because it is the Germans who suffered the damage. But there'll be a lawful order forbidding you to make any direct payments to the Jews. You shall

H1129-0041

also have to make payment for the damage the Jews have suffered, but not to the Jews but to the Minister of Finance.
(Hilgard: Aha!)
What he does with the money is his business.

Schmer: Your Excellency, I should like to make a proposal. A Cert in rate should be fixed, say 15% or maybe a little higher, of all the registered wealth, I understand one billion is to be confiscated so that all Jews shall pay equally, and from the money raised this way, the insurance companies shall be refunded.

Goering: No. I don't even dream of refunding the insurance companies the money. The companies are liable. No, the money belongs to the State. That's quite clear. That would indeed be a present for the insurance companies. You make a wonderful Petidum there. You'll fulfill your obligations, you may count on that.

Kerl: It seems that in one respect, we'll have to arrange this somewhat differently. As far as the glass-insurance goes, the fact of the matter is that thw owners of the buildings will definitely have to be paid for the damage, as stipulated. The majority of these companies, with the exception of one Joint Stock Company in Cologne, are all very smallReciprocity-companies(Gegenseitsvereine). They won't be able to make up for the damage. We'll have to find out how far they are covered by re-insurance which I cannot tell at the moment.

Hilgard: In this connection, the re-insurance plays a relatively small role, except for the large fire-insurance policies taken out by department stores. There is no re-insurance in the glass insurances, for the simple reason that, under normal conditions glass insurance is one of our best branches in the insurance business; and therefore does not need re-insurance. I have to add, though, that the amount of this damage is approximately twice as high as the amount of damage for an average year. It makes all our calculations wrong and completely wipes out our chance for profit.(Interrupted by Kerl)

No, Sir, that is the way it is. The whole premium of the German glass insurance amounts to 14,000,000. if I am not wrong. Under normal conditions it amounted to 4 or 5 million. The glass insurance is our greatest asset. So far, the greates profits were made in it. But now, the amount of this damage is alone twice as high as the amount for one ordinary year. With the various special glass-insurances, it altogether different.

Goering: One moment! 4 to 5 millions normally. Twice as much would be about 10 million. You suggested 14 million. There are still 4 million left.

Hilgard: We'll also have to pay for the expenses. No, it is a very great castastrophe for us. Let me point out that the damgage in the whole of Germany, in my estimation, shall amcut to approximately 25 million mark. I wanted to be careful.

Heydrich: We estimate that the damage to property, to furniture and to consumer-goods amounts to several hundred million; although that includes the damage the Reich shall suffer from loss of taxes. sales taxes, taxes on property and on income. I assume that the Minister for Finance too , has been informed on all this.

V. Krosigk: I have no idea about the extent.

Heydrich: 7,500 destroyed stores in the Reich.

Daluege: One more question ought to be cleared up. Most of the goods in the stores were not the property of the owner but were kept on the books of other firms, which had delivered them. Then there are the unpaid for deliveries by other firms, which definitely are not all Jewish but Arian, those goods that were delibered on the basis of commission.

1816-PS

H1129-0042

Hilgard: We'll have to pay for them, too.

Goering: I wished you had killed 200 Jews, and not destroyed such values.

Heydrich: There were 35 killed.

Kerl: I think we could do the following: Jews we don't pay anyhow. As for Arians, payment shall have to be made; the insurance company may contact us through the "Reichsgruppe" and we shall investigate each case. I am thinking of the small Reciprocity-Companies; it should be easy to find out whether they are capable of paying or not. In their cases, the amounts involved are not too large. We may find an arrangement for this later on; I am thinking of one in which the insurance companies arrange for recompensation exclusively to Arian, and once they know the results of their inquiries, contact us. We shall then find a way out for these small companies. Of course only in cases where it is absolutely necessary.

Funk: That is not necessary. I'd like to refer to what I've said before about the decree. That seems to be the easiest solution.

Goering: We cannot do that. These people make a point of their ability to pay.

Funk: If the Jews pay for it, the insurance companies don't have to pay.

Goering: Right, well, Gentlemen, this is all very clear. We'll stick to it. At this moment every insurance company, except Mr. Hilgard who is here, counts on having to pay for the damage. They want to pay too, and I understand this very well. They'll have to want that, so they cannot be reproached for not being secure enough to pay. The glass insurance, and a point was made of that, has brought the highest profits so far. That means they'd have enough surplus money, and if they haven't divided it all up in dividends, they'll have savings enough for the compensation! Such an insurance company will have to be in a position to pay for a damage of 10, 12, 15 million, that is three times the amount paid in the normal year. If they are unable to do that, then we'll have to wonder whether we should let small companies live at all. It would be insane to keep insurnace companies which would be unable to pay for such a damage. To permit an insurance company like that to exist would simply mean to cheat the people. I suggest now the following. The damage shall be determined in each case. And for the time being, the insurance companies shall have to honor their contracts in every respect and shall have to pay.

(No. 4 is missing)

1816-PS

H1129 - 0043

PART V

Goering: Now for the damage the Jew has had. At Margrafs', the jewels disappeared, etc. Well, they are gone, and he won't get them refunded. He is the one who has to suffer the damage. As far as the jewels may be returned again by the police, they belong to the State. Now for the consumer foods which were thrown into the street, stolen or burned. There too, the Jew will be the one who has the damage.

As for the goods that were kept on the basis of commissions, the Jew shall have to make good for the damage.

Goebbels: That doesn't have to be put in the decree, though. This decree is quite sufficient the way it is.

Hilgard: I wonder to what an extent insurance companies in foreign countries might be involved in this.

Goering: Well, they'll have to pay. And we'll confiscate that.

Hilgard: As for this merchandise sold on the basis of commissions, I can imagine that the American supplier of fur coats, shipping them from England or from America would in many cases insure it with English or American insurance companies!

Goering: Then they'll pay him for the damage. The question merely is the following: do you think there are re-insurances for all this damage in foreign countries?

Hilgard: Very few, amounting to very little.

Goering: Of course, the Aryan cannot report any damage because he hasn't had any. The Jew will make good.

The Jew shall have to report the damage. He'll get the refund from the insurance company but the refund will be confiscated. If it's all said and done, there will remain some profit for the insurance companies since they can't have to make good for all the damage. Mr. Hilgard, you may enjoy yourself.

Hilgard: I have no reason for that - The fact that we won't have to pay for all the damage is called profit!

Goering: Just a moment! If you are compelled under the law to pay 5 million and all of a sudden there appears an angel in my somewhat corpulent form before you, and tells you: you may keep 1 million - why, cannot that be called making a profit? I should actually split with you, or whatever you'd call it. I can see it, looking at you. Your whole body grins. You made a big profit.

(Remark: Let's initiate a tax for damages, resulting from public disturbance, to be paid by the insurance companies)

Hilgard: For me it goes without saying that the honorable German merchant cannot be the one who suffers. I have discussed this matter with the enterprises and I have spoken for it that the Aryan must not be the one who has the damage. But it is decidedly he who has it, because all the insurance companies, not one insurance company, are the ones that shall have to pay higher rates and at the same time shall receive lower dividends. Therefore, all the insurance companies are the losers. That is so, and that'll remain so, and nobody can tell me differently.

Goering: Then why don't you take care of it that a few windows less are being smashed! You belong to the people too! Send your representatives out. Let them instruct the people. If there should be any more questions speak to Mr. Lange.

(Reichsgruppenleiter Hilgard leaves the meeting)

Gentlemen, let us continue.

1816-PS

H1129 - 0044

Woermann: I think that the foreign Jews are left out completely in Article 1. They are covered only by Article 2. But they should also be taken care of in Article 1. Otherwise they can be dealt with only if they are insured, and not if they are not insured.

Goering: Well, they'll have to insure themselves - or what else do you mean?

Woermann: As for insurances, the foreign Jews are, to my understanding, mentioned only in Articles 2 and 3, and not in Article 1. If I remember correctly, you were going to say in Article 1: "Jews inside the country". Well, we'll have plenty of complaints then.

Goering: Pardon me. According to Article 2, they'll receive their compensation.

(Woermann: If they are insured!)

The number of those who are not insured is negligible.

Heydrich: I'd like to say one more thing of primary importance. In the decree we should not mention the confiscation. We can do that easily.

Goering: No, you cannot do that tacitly. A clear legal procedure will have to be employed there. But that is not what Mr Woermann means, he is talking about these foreign Jews who are not insures. As far as they are insured, they are covered. This here concerns those who are not insured. That may be the case here and there.

Woermann: We shall then have plenty of complaints.

Goering: I'd like to avoid paying too much attention to the foreign Jews.

Woermann: But if Article 2 contains that provision, Article 1 may as well have it. The first draft by the Minister for Justice covered it all very nicely.

Guertner: Now, if I don't misunderstand, Mr Woermann, he is primarily concerned with the obligation for restoration which shall be valid generally while only Jews who have German citizenship are mentioned regarding the insurances.

I'd like to know whether there are any objections against compelling also the foreign Jews to restore the damage, and to inform him that he shall not be paid the money from the insurance.

Goering: He is quite able to do that.

Woermann: Even if he is not insured?

Guertner: Oh-!

Goering: There should hardly be such instances. Let's take a chance on it.

Stuckart: If he is not insured, he'll have to have the damage restored anyway. How can he then make claims against anybody?

Goering: He cannot.

Woermann: He can file claims against the State.

Stuckart: According to which law? Damage caused by riots? We won't recognize riots.

Goering: Perfectly right.

Woermann: Generally speaking, may I say: regarding foreign Jews, the reservation that the contract is to be taken into consideration was made only for the organization. That is valid for all branches which we have discussed today, and also for the expropriation.

Goering: Like the Fuehrer says, we'll have to find a way to talk this over with the countries which also do something against their Jews. That every dirty Polish Jew has a legal position here and we have to stand him, - that ought to cease. The Fuehrer was not very happy about the agreement that was made with the Poles. He thinks we should take a few chances and just tell the Poles; all right, we are not going to do that; let's talk over what we may be able to accomplish together; you are doing something against your own Jews in Poland; but the minute the Itzig has left Poland, he should suddenly be treated like a Pole! I'd like to disregard these stories from foreign countries a little.

Woermann: It ought to be considered whether or not, the U S might take measures against German property. This question cannot be handled equally for all countries. I have to make a formal and general reservation.

Goering: I have always said and I'd like to repeat it that our steamship companies and German companies in general should finally catch on and liquidate their investments in the U S, sell them, etc. That country of scoundrels does not do business with us according to any legal rules. Once before they stole everything from us, that is why I don't understand how we could do it again, just for some temporary profit. It is dangerous. You can do it with a regular country but not with one that cares for the Right as little as the U S. The other day I had the American ambassador with me, we talked about the zeppelin and I told him: "We don't need any helium, I fly without helium but the prerequisite will have to be that this ship will be flying to civilized countries where the Right prevails. It goes without saying that one cannot fly to such gangster-states" He had a rather silly look on his face. One ought to tell these Americans. But you are right, Mr Woermann, it ought to be considered.

Woermann: In other words, the foreign office is granted the right to be consulted.

Goering: Granted, but I'd like to avoid mentioning the foreign Jews as long as we can help it. We'd rather have the foreign office take part in those cases where that question becomes acute, so that some compromise can be reached.

H1129-0045

Woermann: Generally, and in particular cases.

Funk: The decisive question is: Are the Jewish stores to be reopened or not?

Goering: That depends on how big a turnover these Jewish stores have. If it is big, it is an indication that the German people are compelled to buy there, in spite of its being a Jewish store, because a need exists. If we'd close all Jewish stores which are not open right now, altogether before Christmass, we'd be in a nice mess.

Fisdiboeck: Your Excellency, in this matter we have already a very complete plan for Austria. There are 12,000 Jewish artisan and 5,000 Jewish retail shops in Vienna. Before the National Revolution, we had already a definite plan for tradesmen, regarding this total of 17,000 stores. Of the shops of the 12,000 artisans, about 10,000 were to be closed definitely and 2,000 were to be kept open. 4,000 of the 5,000 retail stores should be closed and 1,000 should be kept open, that is, were to be aryanized. According to this plan, between 3,000 and 3,500 of the total of 17,000 stores would be kept open, all others closed. This was decided following investigations in every single branch and according to local needs, in agreement with all competent authorities, and is ready for publication as soon as we shall receive the law which we requested in September; this law shall empower us to withdraw licenses from artisans, quite independently from the Jewish question.

Goering: I shall have this decree issued today.

Fisdiboack: It was granted us in connection with the economic plan for Austria. I believe the only reason why it was not yet published was that negotiations between the Reich Ministry for Economic Affairs and the National Food Corporation were going on. A basic agreement had already been reached. We'll be able to close these 10,000 stores as a matter of mere routine as soon as the decree will be issued. As for the actual execution

1816-PS

of the matter, somebody will have to take care of the merchandise in these stores. Until last week we had intended to more or less leave it up to the Jews themselves to liquidate the warehouses. We cannot do that anymore. We intend to create a central agency which shall take care of the merchandise to be used. Generally, the best procedure might be to turn the merchandise over to the particular branch which in turn shall divide it up among the Aryan stores. These, in turn, shall re-sell it on the basis of commissions or for a fixed price.

If this is carried out as planned, it'll concern only the approximately 3,000 remaining stores which shall be aryanized, according to the investigations made in the various branches. Actual buyers for about half of these stores are waiting: their contracts have been checked and are ready to be approved. If many of these cases were not approved sooner, it is only because the decision on the planning had not yet been made. As for the remaining 15,000 stores, negotiations have also gone rather far in many cases. We think that a dead line should be set, say until the end of the year. If, by the end of the year, definite buyers for the stores designated for aryans, cannot be found, it'll have to be examined once more whether the stores should not be liquidated. In most cases that will be possible; an artisan's shop is of a rather individual character. As for retail stores, it would never be urgent enough, so as to say that the economic worth was too big. The very few stores which would still remain and found to be necessary but for which no buyer was available, could be taken over by trustees. This way, I believe that fewer than 100 stores would be left, and by the end of the year we would have liquidated all the Jewish owned businesses which so far has been obvious as such in the eyes of the public.

H1129-0046

Goering: That would be excellent.

Fisdibeock: Out of 17,000 stores 12,000 or 14,000 would be shut down and the remainder aryanized or handed over to the bureau of trustees which is operated by the State.

Goering: I have to say that this proposal is grand. This way, the whole affair would be wound up in Vienna, one of the Jewish capitals, so to speak, by Christmas or by the end of the year.

Funk: We can do the same thing over here. I have prepared a law elaborating that, effective 1 January 1939, Jews shall be prohibited to operate retail stores and wholesale establishments as well as independent artisan shops. They shall be further prohibited from keeping employees or offer any ready products on the market. Wherever a Jewish shop is operated, the police shall shut it down. From 1 January 1939, a Jew can no longer be employed as an enterpriser as stipulated in the law for the Organization of National Labor from 20 January 1934. If a Jew holds a leading position in an establishment without being the enterpriser, his contract may be declared void within 6 weeks by the enterpriser. With the expiration of the contract all claims of the employee, including all claims to maintenance, become obliterated. That is always very disagreeable and a great danger. A Jew cannot be a member of a corporation; Jewish members of corporations shall have to be retired by 31 December 1938. A special authorization is unnecessary. The competent Ministers of the Reich are being authorized to issue the provision necessary for the execution of this law.

Goering: I believe that we can agree with this law.

(Remark: Yes)

Of course there remain a few things to be straightened out even after 1 January. We shall be able to handle them with these general methods which we shall have to employ for handling all other Jewish property. As for the Jewish stores, we may proceed vigorously; we believe that by Christmas enough buyers shall be found to take over the stores which from now on shall be entirely under pressure. Also the merchandise may be taken the way you have proposed it. To me, all this seems to be prepared in an excellent manner.

Funk: In every single store everything is there.

1816-PS

Schmer: Everything is there, except that we have no control, anymore, over this business with the trustees. I personally am of the opinion that we don't need it at all; so far we have managed quite well with the aryanization. For those few stores that are to be kept open, we shall easily find buyers. All other rooms shall be rented without much ado. There is a great need for this right here in Berlin.

Goering: But my dear friend, that way the Jew will receive the full amount.

Schmer: He will receive the amount that is far below the value, and the aryanizing shall have to be authorized, as before.

Goering: The Jew will receive the amount and won't be put into the account-book.

Schmer: No. We can arrange that later. He cannot swallow the money. The amount is fixed, and under the law the Jew is compelled to report every change in his wealth, so that it can easily be controlled. He won't run away; we'll keep it in the Reich. The only thing you'd have to do is to issue a decree, or to transfer the provisions of Article 7 on to the Ministry for Economic Affairs in order to confiscate the Jewish property. He cannot run away from us.

Goering: Mr Schmer, could not the following be done: Somebody will become aryanized and get 300,000 marks into his hands. He runs into the next best jewelry-store around the corner and buys one piece of jewelry after another, and on the same day disappears across the border.

Schmer: In that case, we'll have to report this change in his property.

Goering: But if he wants to scram'.

Fisdiboeck: The O K on the aryanizing is not being given the minute the price for the purchase is being paid. We do that the following way. The aryanizing is being authorized only under the condition that the price for the purchase is to be paid in instalments lasting over a long period of time, in case the buyer is unable to pay; or, in case payment is being made, that the amount is to be put in the bank of a frozen account.

Goering: We could do the same thing here.

Schmer: In the provisions for the execution of the law we may stipulate that from a certain level on, payment shall have to be made in bonds of the Reich or something similar. That would have to be a decree made to the authorities which O K the aryanizing.

Daluege: The number of Jewish stores is unknown. Until yesterday, 7500 were reported to us and the number does not increase.

Fisdiboeck: Because of what has happened the day before yesterday in Vienna, 5000 were shut down there. There were 40,000 altogether.

Schmer: Shall the arrangement made in Austria remain?

Goering: Nothing will be changed there.

Fisdiboeck: Everything can be shut down at any time.

Heydrich: I know that a very high limit has been set for registering, 3000 I believe.

Fisdiboeck: More than 5000.

Goering: Is that the same in the Reich?

Fisdiboeck: Yes, in the Reich too. In this connection, I'd like to make a few more remarks. What we are very much concerned with, is the situation regarding the Jewish apartment houses which contribute a large percentage of Jewish wealth. Surprisingly enough, the Jewish national wealth in Austria is reported to amount of 320 million marks only; the value of the

apartment houses also amounts to 500 million. We should appreciate it very much if the regulation which makes it possible to requisition Jewish property would be made to be valid also for the apartment buildings; thus we would be enabled to have these houses administered by a board of trustees and to give the Jews the right to have a claim on the debit ledger of the Reich. That could also be an occasion to cash the contribution which might be deducted this way in advance. The administration of these blocks of apartment buildings wouldn't be a problem at all. The only thing we'd need for it would be managers, and there'd be plenty of them. We'd like to requisition the apartment buildings and also any bonds that way. This question of the bonds has been left open so far. In Austria, a very large part of Jewish wealth, 266 billion Reichsmarks, is invested in bonds of all kinds in shares or simply in bonds bringing a fixed rate of interest. In my opinion, a danger for the market does not exist because the Ministry for Economic Affairs would have control over these bonds. We'll pay by handling out claims, on the debit-ledger of the Reich. Therefore, the finances of the Reich won't be affected; the Minister for Finance shall only pay 3% for the claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich. He in turn receives internal loans, that means saves money. And if the bonds are not being sold, one might keep them 30 years until these claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich shall be expired.

H1129 - 0048

Funk: Why should Jews not be allowed to keep bonds?

Goering: Because that way he would actually be given a share.

Funk: That is entirely new.

Goering: No. I said very clearly before; bonds and shares.

Funk: Shares yes, but not internal loans.

Fisdiboeck: It is certainly better to pay the Jew 3% instead of 4%. We'd have no possibility to control Jewish wealth the minute we'd let him have shares.

Goering: Gentlemen, no arguments. It is out of the question that he'd keep the shares. He'll have to turn them in.

Fisdiboeck: In that case I'd like you to arrange this by calling the shares in so that the stock market won't be ruined. That can very easily be done. They'll be turned in. Administering the shares is also much simpler. The trustee turns the shares over to the depot and receives claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich in their place. With this, the whole affair is settled. The only question is whether you want to recall the shares or not.

Funk: This way, the Reich will become processor of half a billion shares.

Goering: Yes, Yes.

Goebbels: He'll be able to get rid of them according to its needs.

Fisdiboeck: But it is a business based on profits.

v. Krosigk: I am wondering, first whether it will bring us profits. I grant you that, though. But secondly, an entirely new point of view has to be entered here. I can very well see the point in what the Minister, Mr. Fisdiboeck, says. As for the values that otherwise bring fixed rates of interest, it is an entirely new idea to expropriate the Jew also in this, though the intention had been to refrain his status as the owner of the shares.

Fisdiboeck: The reason why this is so very important is that our whole action shall remain without success as long as the Jews shall be in the possession of values, which they may realize quickly and employ for any other undertaking.

Goering: That's it. We want to prevent the Jews from again secretly manipulating against us.

Fisdiboeck: For example, if we don't want the Jews to possess jewelry we can prevent them from having it by allowing them to possess only Internal Loan bonds, that means that they could acquire the jewelry only by paying with bonds.

1816-PS

H1129 - 0049

Goering: Nobody would pay them their claims on the debit-ledger.

Fisdiboeck: They are not transferable.

Goering: Only if authorized.

Heydrich: Is it not possible to issue an order forbidding the Jew to invest his money in certain values, such as art treasures?

Goering: The arrangement with the registration in the debit-ledger is much simpler. Claims on the debit-ledger are not transferable. He cannot do anything with them, and he cannot do much with those 3½%.

Heydrich: But we'll also have to find an arrangement for confiscation of valuable objects in Jewish possession.

Goering: What he has now in his possession, that'll come.

Schmer: Article 7 of the decree states that the use of Jewish wealth in German economy shall be regulated through the Four Year Plan.

Goering: I think Fisdaboeck's proposal is very good. We should give it the form of a draft now, find the apartment buildings, the shares, etc.

Fisdaboeck: I should also like to have a decision made on the following question. In Austria, individuals, not institutions, owe the Jews 184 billion Reichsmarks. This way the Jews certainly have invested money in a way we don't like. That is money which they have loaned out to other Jews, oftener enought to an Aryan. This way, a dependency of the Aryan artisan from the Jewish creditor is created which we do not want. Now the question arises, and I would answer yes. Should trustees not be created to administer these debts and then pay with claims on the debit-ledger, according to demand coming in. The goal of this procedure would be to make the debtor independent from the Jewish creditor, to insert Aryan trusteeship and pay the Jew, as far as his demands could actually be met. Therefore it does not have to be paid. So we should have to insert trusteeship in this case also, but the difference to that in the case of the bonds would be that we won't simply pay but leave the decision for payment up to the trusteeship.

Funk: If word of this debate should reach the public, we'd have a run on the capital market tomorrow.

Fisdiboeck: That's why we have postponed these ideas all the time. We have examples for it that the Jews have sold, head over heel, bonds of internal loans, shares and everything they had.

Goering: I could stop that with a single decree, ordering the immediate stoppage of traffic of Jewish capital. He is punishable who buys from Jews, and his purchase shall be confiscated. I would not do it any other way.

. . . . . .

(# 6 is missing) ...

1816-PS

H1129-0050

Part VII

Frick: The Ministry of the Interior shall have to take part in it.

Goering: I have said so before.

(Shout by Goebbels)

---that is a misunderstanding. That is now the committee which is elaborating on nothing but on this problem which is being tackled. How are the shares, how are the claims on the debit-ledger to be handled? Therefore, I shouldn't like to have anybody else in the Committee, in order to keep it as small as possible.

Buerkel: Is the plan for the arianizing to be discussed also?

Goering: Mr. Fischboeck shall bring that up. This place is the crux of the matter. I hope you have listened properly so that you know exactly what is to be valid for the Sudetengau!
Of course, I too am of the opinion that these economic measures ought to be strengthened by a number of Police-action-Propaganda-measures and cultural displays so that everything shall be fixed now and the Jewry will be slapped this week right and left.

Heydrich: In spite of the elimination of the Jew from the economic life, the main probelm, namely to kick the Jew out of Germany, remains. May I make a few proposals to that effect?
Following a suggestion by the Commissioner of the Reich, we have set up a center for the Emigration of Jews in Vienna, and that way we have eliminated 50,000 Jews from Austria while from the Reich only 19,000 Jews were eliminated during the same period of time; we were so successful because of the cooperation on the part of the competent Ministry for Economic Affairs and of the foreign Charitable organizations.

Goering: The main thing is, you cooperated with the local leaders of the "Green Frontier".

Heydrich: That amounted to a very small number, your excellency. Illegall---

Goering: This story has gone through the whole world-press. During the first night the Jews were expulsed into Checkoslovakia. The next morning, the Checks grabbed them and pushed them into Hungary. From Hungary, they were returned to Germany and from there into Checkoslovakia. They travelled around and around that way. They landed finally on an old Barge in the Danube. There they lived, and wherever they tried to go ashore, they were barred.

Heydrich: That was the report. There weren't even 100 Jews.

Goering: For practically two weeks, a number of Jews left every midnight. That was in the Burgenland.

Heydrich: At least 45,000 Jews were made to leave the country by legal measures.

Goering: How was that possible?

Heydrich: Through the Jewish Kulturgemeinde, we extracted a certain amount of money from the rich Jews who wanted to emigrate. By paying this amount, and an additional sum in foreign currency, they made it possible for a number of poor Jews to leave. The problem was not to make the rich Jew leave but to get rid of the Jewish mob.

Goering: But children, did you ever think this through? It doesn't help us to extract hundreds of thousands from the Jewish mob. Have you ever thought of it that this procedure may cost us so much foreign currency that in the end we won't be able to hold out.

Heydrich: Only what the Jew has had in foreign currency.

(Goering---agreed)

This way. May I propose that we set up a similar procedure for the

Reich, with the cooperation of the competent government agencies, and that we then find a solution for the Reich, based on our experiences, after having corrected the mistakes, the General Field Marshall has so rightly pointed out to us.

(Goering:--agreed)

As another means of getting the Jews out, measures for Emigration ought to be taken in the rest of the Reich for the next 8 to 10 years. The highest number of Jews we can possibly get out during one year is 8-10,000. Therefore, a great number of Jews will remain. Because of the Arianizing and other restrictions Jewry will become unemployed. The remaining Jews gradually become proletarians. Therefore, I shall have to take steps;to isolate the Jew so he won't enter into the German normal routine of life. On the other hand, I shall have to restrict the Jew to a small circle of consumers, but I shall have to permit certain activities within professions; lawyers, doctors, barbers etc. This question shall also have to be examined.

As for the isolation, I'd like to make a few proposals regarding police measures which are important also because of their psychological effect on public opinion. For example, who is Jewish according to the Nurnberg laws, shall have to wear a certain insignia. That is a possibility which shall facilitate many other things. I don't see any danger of excuses, and it shall make our relationship with the foreign Jew easier.

H1129-0051

Goering: A uniform!

Heydrich: An insignia. This way we could also put an end to it that the foreign Jews who don't look different from ours, are being molested.

Goering: But, my dear Heydrich, you won't be able to avoid the creation of ghettos on a very large scale, in all the cities. They shall have to be created.

Heydrich: As for the question of ghettos, I'd like to make my position clear right away. From the point of view of the police, I don't think a ghetto in the form of completely segregated districts where only Jews would live, can be put up. We could not control a ghetto where the Jews congregate amidst the whole Jewish people. It would remain the permanent hideout for criminals and also for epidemnics and the like. We don't want to let the Jew live in the same house with the German population; but today the German population, their blocks or houses, force the Jew to behave himself. The control of the Jew through the watchful eye of the whole population is better than having him by the thousands in a district where I cannot properly establish a control over his daily life through uniformed agents.

Goering: We'd only have to forbid long-distance calls.

Heydrich: Still I could not completely stop the Jews from communicating out of their districts.

Goering: And in towns all of their own?

Heydrich: If I could put them into towns entirely their own, yes. But then these towns would be such a heaven for criminals of all sorts that they would be a terrific danger. I'd take different steps. I'd restrict the movement of the Jews and would say; In Munich, the governmental district and the district----

Goering: Wait a minute! I don't care so much for it that the Jews don't appear in spots where I don't want them. My point is this one; if one Jew won't have any more work, he'll have to live modestly. He won't be able to go far on his 5½%, to restaurants, etc. He'll have to work more. That'll bring about a concentration of Jewry which may even facilitate control. You will know that in a particular house only Jews are living. We shall also have concnntrated Jewish butchers, barbers, grocers etc. in certain streets. The question is of course whether we want to go on tolerating that.

H1129 - 0052

If not, the Jew shall have to buy from the Arian.

Heydrich: No, I'd say that for the necessities in daily life, the German won't serve the Jew anymore.

Goering: One moment. You cannot let him starve. But there'll be the following difficulty. If you say that the Jews will be able to have so and so many retail stores, then they'll again be in business, and they'll continually have to sell for the wholesaler.

Schmer: In a small town that wouldn't work at all.

Goering: It could only be worked out if you'd reserve inadvance whole districts or whole towns for the Jews. Otherwise, you'll have to have only Germans do business, and the Jew shall have to buy from them. You cannot set up a Jewish barbershop. The Jew will have to buy fodd and stockings.

Heydrich: We'll have to decide whether we want that or not.

Goering: I'd like to make a decision on that right now. We cannot make another sub-division here. We cannot argue: so and so many stores will remain for the Jew because then again no control will be possible since these stores in turn would have to work with wholesale stores. I'd say, all stores should be Arian stores, and the Jew may buy there. One may go one step further and say that these and these stores will probably be frequented mostly by Jews. You may set up certain barbershops operated by Jews. You may make concessions in order to channel certain professions into certain streets for certain tasks. But not stores.

Heydrich: What about the ghetto? Would the Jew have to go to an Arian district to buy.

Goering: No. I'd say that enough German storekeepers would love to dwell in the Ghetto if they could do some business there. I wouldn't alter the principle that the Jew shall have no more say in German Economy.

Heydrich: I shouldn't like to comment on that. Now a few things which are important also form a psychological angle.

Goering: Once we'd have a ghetto, we'd find out what stores ought to be in there, and we'd be able to say;you, the Jew so and so, together with so and so, shal take care of the delivery of goods. And a German wholesale-firm will be ordered to deliver the goods for this Jewish store. This store would then not be a retail-shop but a cooperative-store, a cooperative one for Jews.

Heydrich: All these measures will eventually lead to the institution of the ghetto. I'd say one shouldn't want to build a ghetto. But these measures, if carried through as outlined here, shall automatically drive the Jews into a ghetto.

Funk: The Jews will have to move quite close together. What are 3 million? Everyone will have to stand up for the next fellow. The individual alone will starve.

Goering: Now, as to what Minister Goebbels has said before, namely compulsory renting. Now, the Jewish tenants will be together.

Heydrich: As an additional measure, I'd propose to withdraw from the Jews all personal papers such as permits and drivers licenses. No Jew should be allowed to own a car, neither should he be permitted to drive because that way he'd endanger German life. By not being permitted to live in certain districts, he should be furthermore restricted to move about so freely. I'd say the Royal Square in Munich, the Reichsweihestatte, is not to be entered any more within a certain radius by Jews. The same would go for establishments of culture, border fences,military installations. Furthermore, like

H1129 - 0053

Minister Dr. Goebbels has said before, exclusion of the Jews from public theaters, movie houses etc. As for cultural activities, I'd like to say this; cultural activities in holiday resorts may be considered an additional feature, not absolutely necessary for the individual. Many German Volksgenossen are unable to improve their health through a stay at a resort town. I don't see why the Jew should go to these places at all.

Goering: To health spas, no.

Heydrich: Well, then I'd like to propose the same thing for hospitals. A Jew shall not lie in a hospital together with Arian Volkgenossen.

Goering: We'll have to manage that gradually.

Heydrich: The same applies to public conveyances.

Goering: Are there no Jewish Sanatariums and Jewish hospitals? (Remarks--Yes!) We'll have to finagle all this. These things will have to be straightened out one right after another.

Heydrich: I only meant to secure your approval in principle so that we may start out on all this.

Goering: One more question, gentleman: What would you think the situation would be if I'd announce today that Jewry shall have to contribute this 1 billion as a punishment?

Buerckel: The Viennese would agree to this whole-heartedly.

Goebbels: I wonder if the Jews would have a chance to pull out of this, and to put something on the side.

Brinkmann: They'd be subject to punishment.

V. Krosigk: Mr. Fischboeck, one question, Could this authorization be ordered without their closing out their securities?

Funk: They are all registered. They'll also have to register the money.

V. Krosigk: But for the time being they may dispose of it.

Goering: It won't help them to cash them all. They can't get rid of the money.

Funk: They'll be the ones to have the damage if they sell their stocks and bonds.

Fischboeck: There is a certain danger, But I don't think it is very great. But only then, when all the other measures shall definitely be carried out during next week.

V. Krosigk: They have to be taken during the next week at the latest.

Goering: I would make that a condition.

Fischboeck: Maybe it is good that we put ourselves under pressure this way.

Goering: I shall close the wording this way; that German Jewry shall, as punishment fortheir abominable crimes etc. etc. have to make a contribution of 1 billion. That'll work. The pigs won't commit another murder. Incidentally, I'd like to say again that I would not like to be a Jew in Germany.

H1129 - 0054

V. Krosigk: Therefore, I'd like to emphasize what Mr. Heydrich has said in the beginning; that we'll have to try everything possible, by way of additional exports, to shove the Jews into foreign countries. The decisive factor is that we don't want the society-proletariat here. They'll always be a terrific liability for us.

(Frick;--"and a danger!")

I don't imagine the prospect of the ghetto is very nice. The idea of the ghetto is not a very agreeable one. Therefore, the goal must be, like Heydrich said, to move out whatever we can!

Goering: The second point is this. If, in the near future, the German reich should come into conflict with foreign powers, it goes without saying that we in Germany should first of all let it come to a showdown with the Jews. Besides that, the Fuehrer shall now make an attempt with those foreign powers who have brought the Jewish question up, in order to solve the Madagascar project. He has explained it all to me on 9 November. There is no other way. He'll tell the other countries. "What are you talking about the Jew for?-Take him!" Another proposal may be made. The Jews, gotten rid of may buy territory for their "co-religionists" in North America, Canada or elsewhere.

I wish to summarize: The Minister of Economic Affairs shall direct the committee and he shall in one form or another, take all steps necessary within the next few days.

Blerning: I fear that during the next few days, beginning Monday, the Jews will start to sell bonds on internal loans for hundreds of thousands, in order to provide themselves with means. Since we hold the course of the internal loan in order to sell more bonds, The Reich-Treasury, Loan-Committee or the Reich Minister for Finance should have to back this internal loan.

Goering: In what way could the Jew bring his bonds on the market?

(Remark;--"Sell them")

To Whom?

(Remark:--on the stock market.
He orders a bank to do it.)

Well, I'll prohibit selling internal loan bonds for three days.

Blerning: That could be done only through a decree.

Goering: I can't see any advantage for the Jew. He won't know himself how and he'll have to pay. On the contrary, I believe he won't move.

Goebbels: For the time being he is small and ugly and stays at home.

Goering: I don't think it would be logical. Otherwise we'll have to do it. The reason why I want this decree in a hurry is that for the time being we have peace but who can guarantee that there won't be new trouble by Saturday or Sunday. Once and for all I want to eliminate individual acts. The Reich has taken the Affair in its own hand. The Jew can only sell. He can't do a thing. He'll have to pay. At this moment, the individual Jew won't think of throwing anything on the market. There'll be some chatter first, and then they will begin to run to us. They'll look for those great Arians with whom, they'll think they may have some luck., the so-called various mail-boxes of the Reich with whom they can lodge their protests. These people will run my door in. All that takes some time, and by then we'll be ready.

Daluege: May we issue the order for confiscating the cars?

Goering: Also the Ministry of the Interior and the Police will have to think over, what measures will have to be taken. I thank you.

(Conference closed at 2.40 P.M.)

1816-PS

6 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, Hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of the Stenographic Report of the meeting on "The Jewish Question" under the chairmanship of Field Marshall Goering in the Reichs Air Force on 12 November 1938--11 O'clock.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

H1129-0055

1816-PS

H1129 - 0056

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT 1919-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Speech of the Reichsführer - SS
at the meeting of SS Major-Generals
(SS-Gruppenführer) at Posen
October 4th, 1943

"The 1941 attack (p. 3)

In 1941 the Führer attacked Russia. That was, as we can well see now, shortly, - perhaps 3 to 6 months - before Stalin prepared to embark on his great penetration into Central and Western Europe. I can give a picture of this first year in a few words. The attacking forces cut their way through. The Russian Army was herded together in great pockets, ground down, taken prisoner. At that time we did not value the mass of humanity as we value it today, as raw material, as labour. What after all, thinking in terms of generations, is not to be regretted, but is now deplorable by reason of the loss of labour, is that the prisoners died in tens and hundreds of thousands of exhaustion and hunger."

(p. 22)

"it is basically wrong for us to infuse all our inoffensive soul and spirit, our good-nature, and our idealism into foreign peoples. This is true since the time of HERDER who clearly wrote "Voices of the Nations" ("Stimmen der Völker"), in a state of drunkenness, thereby bringing (p. 23) on us, who come after him, such immeasurable sorrow and misery. This is true for instance, of the Czechs and the Slovenes to whom we gave their consciousness of nationality. They were just not capable of it themselves; we had to discover it for them.

One basic principle must be the absolute rule for the SS man: we must be honest, decent, loyal, and comradely to members of our own blood and to nobody else. What happens to a Russian, to a Czech does not interest me in the slightest. What the nations can offer in the way of good blood of our type, we will take, if necessary by kidnapping their children and raising them here with us. Whether nations live in prosperity or starve to death* interests me only in so far as we need them as slaves for our Kultur; otherwise, it is of no interest to me. Whether 10,000 Russian females fall down from exhaustion while digging an anti-tank ditch interests me only in so far as the anti-tank ditch for Germany is finished. We shall never be rough and heartless when it is not necessary, that is clear. We Germans, who (p. 24) are the only people in the world who have a decent attitude towards animals, will also assume a decent attitude towards these human animals. But it is a crime against our own blood to worry about them and give them ideals, thus causing our sons and grandsons to have a more difficult time with them. When somebody comes to me and says, "I cannot dig the anti-tank ditch with women and children, it is inhuman, for it would kill them," then I have to say, "You are a murderer of your own blood because if the anti-tank ditch is not dug, German soldiers will die, and they are sons of German mothers. They are our own blood." That is what I want to instil into this SS and what I believe have instilled into them as one of the most sacred laws of the future. Our concern, our duty is our people and our blood. It is for them that we must provide and plan, work and fight, nothing else. We can be indifferent to everything else. I wish the SS to adopt this attitude to the problem of all foreign, non-Germanic peoples, especially Russians. All else is vain, fraud against our own nation and an obstacle to the early winning of the war."

"Foreigners in the Reich (p. 43)

We must also realise that we have 6 to 7 million foreigners in Germany. Perhaps it is even 8 million now. We have prisoners in Germany. They are

* i.e. Verrecken = to die (used of cattle) - Translator's note.

1919-PS

H1129 - 0057

none of them dangerous so long as we take severe measures at the merest trifle. It is a mere nothing today to shoot 10 Poles, compared with the fact that we might later have to shoot tens of thousands in their place, and compared to the fact that the shooting of these tens of thousands would then be carried out even at the cost of German blood. Every little fire will immediately be stamped out and quenched, and extinguished, - otherwise - as in the case of a real fire - a political and psychological surface-fire may spring up among the people.

The Communists in the Reich

I don't believe the Communists could attempt any action, for their leading elements, like most criminals, are in our concentration camps. And here I must say this - that we shall be able to see after the war what a blessing it was for Germany that, in spite all the silly talk about humanitarianism, we imprisoned all this criminal sub-stratum of the German people in concentration camps: I'll answer for that. If they were going about free, we should be worse off. For then the sub-humans would have (p. 44) their NCOs and Commanding Officers, then they would have their councils of workers and military. As it is, however, they are locked up, and are making shells or projectile cases or other important things, and are very useful members of human society."

"The SS in war-time (p. 51)

Now I come to our own development, to that of the SS in the past months. Looking back on the whole war, this development was fantastic. It took place at an absolutely terrific speed. Let us look back a little to 1939. At that time we were a few regiments, guard units (Wachverbände) 8 to 9,000 strong, - that is, not even a division, all in all 25 to 28,000 men at the outside. True, we were armed, but really only got our artillery regiment as our heavy arm two months before the war began. We will recapitulate which tasks, which duties, and which assignments we have been given in the last 4½ years. But first I would like to enumerate and make known once more some outward changes.

Changes in Personnel

The following changes have taken place at the Main Offices:

Our comrade, SS Lieutenant General (Obergruppenführer) Kaltenbrunner has succeeded our fallen friend Heydrich. Unfortunately he is ill today. He has phlebitis, but it is, I am glad to say, not dangerous. That (p. 52) is why he could not come.

Our old friend Daluege has such severe heart trouble that he has to undergo courses of treatment and now has to retire from active service for 1½ to 2 years. - I would like this evening to send our two friends, Daluege especially, and Kaltenbrunner too, a teleprint or a telegram in the name of all of us. As I have said, we may hope that Daluege will have recovered in about two years, and can then return to the front and get into harness.

SS-Obergruppenführer Wünnenberg is in charge as his deputy. He has been in charge of the police division up till now, and was then appointed to be Officer Commanding IVth SS armoured corps. He is General of the Waffen-SS and the police, and is in charge of the uniformed regular police (Ordnungspolizei) as their Head.

SS-Gruppenführer Breithaupt has succeeded our old comrade and friend Scharfe as Chief of the SS - court of justice.

SS-Obergruppenführer Hofmann has made a change. He has given up the Main office for race and settlement (Rasse - u. Siedlungshauptant) and has

1919-PS

H1129 - 0058

Senior
become/ Executive SS and Police Officer (Höhere SS - und Polizeiführer) for the South-West.

(p. 53)

SS-Obergruppenführer Hildebrandt has left Oberabschnitt# Weichsel, and has become Chief of the Main Office for race and settlement.

SS-Obergruppenführer Schmidt has left the Head Office for Personnel at his own request and has joined my personal staff for special duties. He is succeeded by SS-Gruppenführer von Herff.

One of my closest and most long-standing colleagues, SS-Obergruppenführer Wolff, has now, I am glad to say, recovered completely from a severe illness which greatly endangered his life - (it was an operation for removing stones from the kidney) - and is now, - this is a new appointment - Supreme Executive SS and Police Officer (Höchste SS - und Polizeiführer) for the whole of occupied Italy. He therefore has charge of 25 to 30 million people. Under him he has SS-Gruppenführer Globocnik as Senior Executive SS and Police Officer for the coastal area. He too could not come today.

Senior Executive SS and Police Officers have since been appointed as follows: for Croatia - Kammerhofer, who on account of the Croatians is not called Senior Executive SS and Police Officer, but Commissioner of the Reichsführer SS; for Serbia Meyszner was appointed earlier, for Greece - (p. 54) Stroob at the moment but - I would like to tell you this now - I am transferring him from there to Schimana. Officials/ in Greece will become Senior Executive SS and Police Officers, and thus not command the Galician SS - Volunteer Division. SS-Gruppenführer Panke is to become Senior SS-and Police Officer for Denmark."

"Chief of the Anti-partisan Units (Bandenkampf-Verbände) (p. 57)

In the meantime I have also set up the department of Chief of the anti-partisan units. Our comrade SS-Obergruppenführer von den Bach is Chief of the anti-partisan units. I considered it necessary for the Reichsführer SS to be in authoritative command in all these battles, for I am convinced that we are best in a position to take action against this enemy struggle, which is a decidedly political one. Except where the units which had been supplied and which we had formed for this purpose were taken from us to fill in gaps at the front, we have been very successful.

It is notable that, by setting up this department we have gained (p. 58) for the SS in turn a division, a corps, an army, and the next step, which is the High Command of an army or even of a group - if you wish to call it that.

Regular uniformed Police and the Sipo

Now to deal briefly with the tasks of the regular uniformed police and the Sipo. They still cover the same field. I can see that great things have been acheived. We have formed roughly 30 police regiments from police reservists and former members of the police - police officials, as they used to be called. The average age in our police battalions is not lower than that of the Security battalions of the Armed Forces. Their achievements are beyond all praise. In addition, we have formed Police Rifle Regiments by merging the police battalions of the "savage peoples" (der "wilden Völker"). Thus we did not leave these police battalions untouched but blended them in the ratio of about 1 : 3. That is why we have, at the present moment of crisis, a far greater stability than could be seen among the other units made up of natives or local inhabitants. - - - - - -"

"SS-industrial concerns (p. 63)

I now come to other individual great spheres of activity, of which it is

Largest regional sub-division of the SS - Translator's note.
/ Obscure sentence - Translator's note.

1919-PS

H1129 - 0059

important for you all to know. We have huge armament works in the concentration camps. This is the sphere of activity of our friend SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl. Every month we put in many millions of hours of work for armaments. We tackle the most thankless tasks and - I must give this its (p. 64) due - whether in the concentration camps, in Pohl's industrial works, or outside at the offices of the Senior Executive SS and Police Officers or in the workshops of the Head Office of SS administration (SS-Führungshauptamt), one thing is obvious: wherever we are, we are SS-men. Where things are in a bad way, we act. I want every subordinate trained to this end. We want to help, unhampered by quibbles regarding authority, (Kompetenzen) for we want to win the war. What we are doing, we are doing for Germany. Whether it is a question of building a road, if a tunnel is not going ahead somewhere, or if it is an invention which for sheer red-tape does not come to fruition, or anything else; where we can get to work, we get to work. What we are doing in our armament works will be a remarkable and noteworthy achievement, even if we can only assess it and prove it when the war is ended.

The Clearing out of the Jews

I also want to talk to you, quite frankly, on a very grave matter. Among ourselves it should be mentioned quite frankly, and yet we will never speak of it publicly. Just as we did not hesitate on June 30th, 1934 to do the duty we were bidden, and stand comrades who had lapsed, up against the wall and shoot them, so we have never spoken about it and will never (p. 65) speak of it. It was that tact which is a matter of course and which I am glad to say, is inherent in us, that made us never discuss it among ourselves, never speak of it. It appalled everyone, and yet everyone was certain that he would do it the next time if such orders are issued and if it is necessary.

I mean the clearing out of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish race. It's one of those things it is easy to talk about - "The Jewish race is being exterminated", says one party member, "that's quite clear, it's in our program - elimination of the Jews, and we're doing it, exterminating them." And then they come, 80 million worthy Germans, and each one has his decent Jew. Of course the others are vermin, but this one is an A 1 Jew. Not one of all those who talk this way has witnessed it, not one of them has been through it. Most of <u>you</u> must know what it means when 100 corpsss are lying side by side, or 500 or 1000. To have stuck it out and at the same time - apart from exceptions caused by human weakness - to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history which has never been written and is never to be (p. 66) written, for we know how difficult we should have made it for ourselves, if - with the bombing raids, the burdens and the deprivations of war - we still had Jews today in every town as secret saboteurs, agitators and troublemongers. We would now probably have reached the 1916/17 stage when the Jews were still in the German national body.

We have taken from them what wealth they had. I have issued a strict order, which SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl has carried out, that this wealth should, as a matter of course, be handed over to the Reich without reserve. We have taken none of it for ourselves. Individual men who have lapsed will be punished in accordance with an order I issued at the beginning, which gave this warning; Whoever takes so much as a mark of it, is a dead man. A number of SS men - there are not very many of them - have fallen short, and they will die, without mercy. We had the moral right, we had the duty to our people, to destroy this people which wanted to destroy us. But we have not the right to enrich ourselves with so much as a fur, a watch, a mark, or a cigarette or anything else. Because we have exterminated a bacterium we do not want, in the end, to be infected by the bacterium and die of it. I will not see so much as a small area of sepsis appear here or gain a (p. 67) hold. Wherever it may form, we will cauterize it. Altogether however, we can say, that we have fulfilled this most difficult duty for the love of our people. And our spirit, our soul, our character has not suffered injury from it.

1919-PS

H1129-0060

The bearing of the SS-man

If I make a statement for us all and in the presence of all of us of all that we have done this year in the form of - I would almost say - a statement of accounts, then there is one thing that I must not overlook and pass over: the significance of the bearing of the SS-man. - - - - - -."

"The Principle of Selection (p. 70)

We are a product of the law of selection. We have made our choice from a cross-section of our people. This people came into being aeons ago, through generations and centuries, by the throw of the dice of fate and of history. Alien peoples have swept over this people and left their heritage behind them. Alien blood-streams have flowed into this people, but it has, nevertheless in spite of terrible hardships and terrible blows of fate, still had strength in the very essence of its blood to win through. Thus this whole people is saturated with, and held together by Nordic-Phalian-Germanic blood, so that after all one could, and can, still speak of a German people. From this people, of such varied hereditary tendencies, as it emerged from the collapse after the years of the battle of liberation, we have now consciously tried to select the Nordo-Germanic blood, for we could best expect this section of our blood to contain the creative, heroic and life-preserving qualities of our people. We have gone partly by outward appearances, and for the rest have kept these outward appearances in review by making constantly new demands, and by repeated tests both physical and mental, both of the character and the soul. Again and again we have sifted out and cast aside what was (p. 71) worthless, what did not suit us. Just as long as we have strength to do this will this organisation (Orden) remain healthy. The moment we forget the law which is the foundation of our race, and the law of selection and austerity towards ourselves, we shall have the germ of death in us, and will perish, just as every human organisation, every blosson in this world does some time perish. It must be our endeavour, our inner law, to make this blossoming and fructifying last for our people as long as possible, bringing as much prosperity as possible, and - don't be alarmed - if possible for thousands of years. That is why, whenever we meet and whatever we do, we must be mindful of our principle: blood, selection, and austerity. The law of nature is just this: What is hard is good; what is virgourous is good; whatever wins through in the battle of life, physically, purposefully and spiritually, that is what is good - always taking the long view. Of (p. 72) course sometime - and this has happened often in history - someone can get to the top by deceit and cheating. That makes no difference to nature, to the fate of the earth, to the fate of the world. Reality, that is, Nature, Fate, removes the impostor after a time - time not reckoned in generations of man but in historical periods. It must be our endeavour never to deceive ourselves, but always to remain genuine, that is what we must continually preach and instil into ourselves, and into every boy and each one of our subordinates.

The SS after the war

One thing must be clear, one thing I would like to say to you today: the moment the war is over, we will really begin to weld together our organisation, this organisation which we have built up for 10 years, which we imbued and indoctrinated with the first most important principles during the 10 years before the war. We must continue to do this - we, - if I may say so, we older men - for twenty years full of toil and work, so that a tradition 30, 35, 40 years, a generation, may be created. Then this organisation will march forward into the future young and strong, revolutionary and efficient to fulfil the task of giving the German people, the Germanic people the super-stratum of society which will combine and hold together this Germanic people and this Europe, and from which the brains which the people needs for industry, farming, politics, and as soldiers, statesman and technicians, will emerge. In addition this super-stratum must be so strong and vital that every generation can unreservedly sacrifice two or three sons from every family on the battle-field, and that nevertheless the continued flowing of

1919-PS

H1129 - 0061

the bloodstream is assured.

The Virtues of the SS-Man

I will speak now of the most important virtues which I began years ago to preach and to impress on this organisation, on this whole General-SS (Allgemeine-SS) - for that is the basis of this organisation - and which are just now in the 5th year of war of such decisive significance and importance.

1). Loyalty

We have, I am glad to say, not had a single case among our ranks so far, of an SS-Man being disloyal. Let this one thing be our guiding principle: If within the sphere of your knowledge there is ever anyone who is disloyal to the Führer or to the Reich, even if it is only in thought, you must see to it that this man is thrown out of the organisation and we will see to it that he departs this life. (p. 74) For everything, - I have said this once already and repeat it today, - everything can be forgiven in this world, but one thing cannot be forgiven among us Teutons: that is disloyalty. It would be unforgivable and is unforgivable. Downfalls, like the downfall of Badoglio in Italy must not and will not happen in Germany. The name Badoglio will in future be the name for bad dogs, the name of abuse for four-legged mongrel curs, just as in the olden days the name Thersites was the name of abuse for traitors. - We can only say one thing and preach it constantly: Let the German people show, by unparalleled and wholehearted loyalty on the part of each one of its men and each one of its women that it is worthy of being permitted to live at the time of an Adolf Hitler, and worthy of this leader having arisen for it, who has dedicated his life full of care, full of responsibility, full of work, to our German Teutonic people.

2). Obedience

Obedience is demanded and given in the soldier's life morning, noon, and night. And the little man always obeys or usually does. If he does not, he is put in prison. The question of obedience in (p. 75) the case of senior officials in the state, party and the army, and even here and there in the SS, is more difficult. I would like here to state something clearly and unequivocally: It is a matter of course that the little man must obey. It is even more a matter of course that all the senior leaders of the SS, that is, the whole corps of Gruppenführer, are a model of blind obedience. If anyone thinks that an order is based on a misunderstanding on the part of the superior or on a false basis it goes without saying that it is his duty and responsibility - that is, the duty and responsibility of every one of you - to say so, and also to state his reasons truthfully like a man if he is convinced that they deprecate the order. But the moment the superior concerned or the Reichführer-SS - that applies to the Corps of Gruppenführer in most cases - or even the Führer has made the decision and given the order, it must be carried out, not only in word and letter, but also in spirit. Whoever carries out the order must do so as a good steward, as a true representative of the authority giving the command. If you thought at first that this would be right and that that would not be right or even wrong, then there are two alternatives. Thus if a man thinks that he cannot be answerable for obeying an order, then he should say quite honest-(p. 76) ly: I cannot be answerable for it. I beg you to excuse me from it. Then the order will usually be: You must still carry it out. Or you think: his nerve has gone, he's weak. Then you can say: Good, retire on a pension. But orders must be sacred. If the Generals obey, then the armies obey automatically. The more our territory grows, the more does this sacredness of orders apply. It was not all difficult to enforce an order in our little Germany. But to enforce an order

1919-PS

once we - and I am convinced of this - have garrisons in the Urals, - that is more difficult. Here it will not always be possible to make sure that the order is carried out. Our controlling authority may not, may never be, - as in Russia - the Commissar. The only Commissar we have must be our own conscience, devotion to duty, loyalty, obedience. If you lead the way with this example, gentlemen, every subordinate will follow this example. But you will never be able to demand obedience of your men, if you do not give the same obedience to authority over you, and give it blindly and without reserve.

3). Bravery (p. 77)

To bravery, I think we need least to exhort ourselves, for our leaders and men are brave. - - - - - -."

"4). Truthfulness (p. 80)

I now come to a fourth virtue which is very rare in Germany, to truthfulness. One of the greatest evils which has spread during the war is the lack of truthfulness in messages, reports, and statements which subordinate departments in civil life, in the state, the party and the Services send in to the departments over them. The message, the report is the basis of every decision. It is actually the fact that one can now in many spheres assume in war-time that 95 out of 100 messages are untrue or only half true or semi-correct. - - - - - -."

"While on the subject of truthfulness I now come to another (p. 83) matter. It must so come about in war and in peace - in peace this will be above all a training task - that we SS-men no longer conclude written agreements, but that among us, as used to be the case formerly, the giving of one's word and the hand-shake signify the contract, and that the hand-shake of one SS-man is - if necessary - certainty for 1 million or more. It must so happen that the hand-shake or the promise of an SS-man is more proverbially reliable than mortgage upon the greatest value of anybody else's. It must be so!

If we conclude agreements, we must keep them. If I make a contract with an agent, even with a blackguard, I keep the contract. I take my stand unreservedly on this point of view. If I announce in the General-gouvernement, that anyone who informs against a Jew who has sought shelter and gone into hiding, shall have a third of the Jew's property, then it often happens that Secretary Huber or Second Lt. (SA) (Untersturmführer) Huber who - when he can - makes illegal trips, or does not hesitate (p. 84) to order a new telephone or new pencils, who, that is, never saves, - suddenly begins to save for the German Reich. He says for instance: This Jew has 12000RM. What, that means I would have to pay out to the Pole who denounced him 4000 RM. No, I'll save that for Germany. The Pole shall only get 400 RM. So a little man goes and breaks the promise of a whole organisation. That sort of thing should be impossible.

If we make a promise, it must be kept. If the Reichsführer-SS pledges to anyone support for his organisation - as may very often be the case now in the Balkans - this pledge must be kept. We must acquire such a reputation for the keeping of contracts in the whole world, we in the SS, that we thereby gain for Germany advantages of the greatest value, namely faith through confidence. Many will come to us, who will not approach official departments. The Balkans are always in a state of confusion. That is a blessing. If they were united it would be terrible. Things are chaotic in the Caucasus and in Russia. We can only see to it - this is also a (p. 85) precept, - that the territories we have occupied and the peoples we rule over never become united, that they always remain disunited. For they would only be united against us. If therefore we pledge our protection to a party (Splittergruppe) who approaches us, it must be quite out of the question for any member of the SS or the police, any member of the whole organisation to go and break the promise. This promise must be sacred.

- - - - - -."

H1129 - 0062

1919-PS

"Practical Tasks" (p. 102)

"In the way of practical duties for the Senior SS executive and (p. 103)
Police Officers I see above all one task, which applies at the same time to the Heads of the Main Offices as well. For me the Senior SS Executive and Police Officer is the representative of the Reichsführer-SS in his area. It would be an evil day if the SS and police fell out. It would be an evil day if the Main Offices, performing their tasks well meaningly but mistakenly made themselves independent by each having a downward chain of command. I really think that, the day of my overthrow would be the end of the SS. It must be, and so come about, that this SS organisation with all its branches - the General-SS which is the common basis of all of them, the Waffen-SS, the regular uniformed police (Ordnungspolizei), the SIPO, (with the whole economic administration, schooling, ideological training, the whole question of kindred), is, even under the tenth Reichsführer-SS one bloc, one body, one organisation. Alas if we do not bring them together. Alas if the individual main offices, the individual chiefs had a false conception of their duty here, if they believed they were doing a good thing, whereas in fact they were taking the first step towards the end. We have come a long way on the road to amalgamation. In the hard battles of this year the Waffen-SS has been welded together in the bitterest hours from the most varied divisions and sections, and from these it formed: body-guard units (Leibstandarte), military SS (Verfügungstruppe), Death's head units, and then the Germanic SS. Now when our "Reich", Death's Head Cavalry Divisions and "Viking" Divisions were there, everyone knew in these last weeks: "Viking" is at my side, "Reich" is at my side, "Death's Head" is at my side, - "Thank God", now nothing can happen to us. - The regular uniformed police and Sipo, General-SS and Waffen-SS must now gradually amalgamate too, just as this is and (p. 105)
must be the case within the Waffen-SS. This applies to matters concerning filling of posts, recruiting, schooling, economic organisation, and medical services. I am always doing something towards this end, a bond is constantly being cast around these sections of the whole to cause them to grow together. Alas, if these bonds should ever be loosened, - then everything - you may be sure of this - would sink back into its old insignificance in one generation, and in a short space of time. It could then be said that that would be no pity; if it wasn't worth keeping alive, it should come to an end. That is right. I would not hear of anything being kept, even if it is my, our SS which is so dear to us, if it was not worth keeping alive.

Only I think that we could not be answerable for it to Germany, and to Germania, for this Germanic Reich needs the SS organisation. She needs it at least for the next few centuries. Then, in a hundred, a thousand, or two thousand years another form will surely be found. When we are dead and gone, some remnant of us with a few of our fundamental ideas will pull through and carry on. Out of this will grow something new again, just as here and there we took over, and now bear, a torch from the time of the Teutons, from the age of chivalry, from the Vehmic organisation, and from the (p. 106)
Prussian army, in order to light a great light from it. It will be just like that later on. I believe that today we could not afford to let anything happen to this SS. That is why I urge one thing on all of you, on you, my heads of the main offices, my Senior Executive SS and Police Officers, and on this whole corps of Gruppenführers, the highest gradation in this hierarchy of the SS organisation: Always see the whole, always look at the whole organisation, never at your branch of it only, or only your Oberabschnitt but always see the SS, and above it the Germanic Reich, and above that our Führer who has created and is still creating this Reich."

"The Future" (p. 110)

"When the war is won, - then, as I have already told you, our (p. 112)
work will start. We do not know when the war will end. It may be sudden, or it may be long delayed. We shall see. But I say to you now, if an armistice and peace comes suddenly, let no-one think that he can then sleep the

H1129 - 0063
1919-PS

H1129 - 0064

sleep of the just. Get all your Commanders, Chiefs and SS-Führers attuned to this; only then, gentlemen, shall we be awake, for then, so many others will fall into this sleep. I am going so to rouse the whole SS, and keep it so wide awake that we can tackle reconstruction in Germany immediately. Then Germanic work will be begun immediately in the General-SS, for then the harvest will be ripe to be taken into the granary. We shall then call up age-groups there by law. We shall then immediately put all our Waffen-SS units into excellent form, both as regards equipment and training. We shall go on working in this first 6 months after the war, as though the big offensive were starting on the next day. It will make all the differ- (p. 113) ence, if Germany has an operative reserve, an operative backing, at the peace or armistice negotiations, of 20, 25 or 30 SS-divisions intact.

If the peace is a final one, we shall be able to tackle our great work of the future. We shall colonize. We shall indoctrinate our boys with the laws of the SS-organisation. I consider it to be absolutely necessary to the life of our peoples, that we should not only impart the meaning of ancestry, grandchildren and future, but feel these to be a part of our being. Without there being any talk about it, without our needing to make use of rewards and similar material things, it must be a matter of course that we have children. It must be a matter of course that the most copious breeding should be from this racial super-stratum of the Germanic people. In 20 to 30 years we must really be able to present the whole of Europe with its leading class. If the SS, together with the farmers, - we together with our friend Backe, then run the colony in the East on a grand scale, without any restraint, without any question about any kind of tradition but with nerve and revolutionary impetus, we shall in 20 years push the national boundary (Volkstumsgrenze) 500 kilometers Eastwards.

(p. 115)

I requested of the Führer today, that the SS - if we have fulfilled our task and our duty by the end of the war - should have the privilege of holding Germany's most Easterly frontier as a defence frontier. I believe this is the only privilege for which we have no competitors. I believe not one person will dispute our claim to this privilege. We shall be in a position there to exercise every young age-group in the use of arms. We shall impose our laws on the East. We will charge ahead and push our way forward little by little to the Urals. I hope that our generation will successfully bring it about that every age-group has fought in the East, and that every one of our divisions spends a winter in the East every second or third year. Then we shall never grow soft, then we shall never get SS members who only come to us because it is distinguished or because the black coat will naturally be very attractive in peace-time. Everyone will know that: "if I join the SS, there is the possibility that I might be killed." He has contracted in writing that every second year he will not dance in Berlin or attend the carnival in Munich, but that he will be posted to the Eastern frontier in an ice- cold winter. Then we will have a healthy élite for all time. Thus we will create the necessary conditions for the whole Germanic people and (p. 115) the whole of Europe, controlled, ordered and led by us, the Germanic people, to be able, in generations, to stand the test in her battles of destiny against Asia, who will certainly break out again. We do not know when that will be. Then, when the mass of humanity of 1 to 1½ milliards lines up against us, the Germanic people, numbering, I hope, 250 to 300 millions, and the other European peoples, making a total of 600 to 700 millions -(and with an outpost area stretching as far as the Urals, or, a hundred years, beyond the Urals) - must stand the test in its vital struggle against Asia. It would be an evil day if the Germanic people did not survive it. It would be the end of beauty and "Kultur", of the creative power of this earth. That is the distant future. It is for that that we are fighting, pledged to hand down the heritage of our ancestors.

We see into the distant future, because we know what it will be. That is why we are doing our duty more fanatically than ever, more devoutly than ever, more bravely, more obediently and more thoroughly than ever. We want to be worthy of being permitted to be the first SS-men of the Führer, Adolf Hitler, in the long history of the Germanic people, which stretches before us.

1919-PS

H1129 - 0065

Now let us remember the Führer, Adolf Hitler, who will create (p. 116)
the Germanic Reich and will lead us into the Germanic future.

Our Führer Adolf Hitler

Sieg Heil!

Sieg Heil!

Sieg Heil!"

1919-PS

"Speech of Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler at Kharkow April 1943

My SS-Führer, (p. 1)

It is perhaps very strange, that we should meet in a university of the Russian State, here at Kharkow, - at this Kharkow, which has played so great a part, and really will play a still bigger part in the history of the war. Until last year it was of no very great significance. This year it has become, like Stalingrad, but in the reverse sense, a city of destiny in German war history, in German history. I have asked you, the Commanding Officers of the three SS-Divisions, who took part in this campaign from the Dnjepr to Kharkow and carried out this campaign practically alone and forced a decision, to come together here in order, as has been the custom for many many years, as long as there has been an SS, to meet each other again, and in order once more to establish a few facts about the past and the future.

I would like, in a few words, to outline the whole position and situation with regard to the war.

Today, Germany is on the borders of Europe everywhere. These European frontiers stretch up as far as the North Cape, down the Norwegian coast, through Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France and jump over to Africa, continue to Tunis to form a bridgehead, run across as far as the frontiers formed by the sea, then from Greece and Crete up to the borders of the neutral states of Turkey and Bulgaria, to join hands again here in the East. I would like to give it a name: it is the great fortress of Europe.

It will undoubtedly happen, that the enemy will make the attempt, today, tomorrow or the next day, at some time, to break into this fortress of Europe at one point or another. That will undoubtedly be the case. Possibly he will be able to force an entry for a shorter or longer period at one point or another in places which we do not have in our personal and responsible control, or which we are not defending with our arms. (p. 2) One thing is certain: wherever the enemy lands, if once we can get to grips with him on the Continent, where we are not dependent on supplies from overseas, that ought to be, and will be, all right with us. On the whole, however, it is here in the East that the decision lies. The fortress of Europe with its frontiers, must be held and will be held too, as long as is necessary. The decision, therefore, lies here in the East; here must the Russian enemy, this people numbering two hundred million Russians, be destroyed on the battle field and person by person, and made to bleed to death."

"It is my opinion - and here, I believe, I am speaking to men (p. 3) who already understand this - that we must conduct the war and our campaign on these lines: - how can we take the most men from the Russians - dead or alive? We shall do it by killing them or taking them prisoner and (p. 4) really putting them to work, by endeavouring to gain as much control as possible over any territory we occupy, and by leaving empty of people any territory we dispose of, any area we make over to the enemy. Either they must be deported and will be used as labour in Germany for Germany, or they will just die in battle. To hand people back again, giving the enemy workers once more and enabling him to recruit again, - that I think, taking the broad view, would be absolutely wrong. That could not be advocated."

"On the other side, one thing goes on the same as ever, the U- (p. 5) boat war, this dreadful stranglehold on the throat of the enemy. I have good reason to be convinced that this stranglehold will never be relaxed, but will tighten. I cannot help feeling that things are beginning to go worse with England these last few months in matters of supply. That by no means indicates that England will collapse today, tomorrow or the next day, but it does mean that we will just be approaching the time when one or other of our opponents, once Russia is conquered and eliminated as a factor, will

H1129 - 0066

1919-PS

come to the conclusion that it is not worth carrying on the war. The result - and I am convinced of this, I believe it and I know it - the result, the end of this war, regardless of however many months or even years it lasts, will be this: that the Reich, the German Reich or the Germanic Reich of the German nation, will with just title find confirmation of its evolution, that we have an outlet and a way open to us in the East, and that then, centuries later, a politically Germany- a Germanic World Empire will be formed. That will be the result, that will be the fruit of all the many, many sacrifices, which have been made and which must still be made."

"We have, - I would say, as very consistent National Socialists, (p. 7) taken the question of blood is our starting point. We were the first really to solve the problem of blood by action, and in this connection, by problem of blood, we of course do not mean anti-semitism. Anti-Semitism is exactly the same as delousing. Getting rid of lice is not a question of ideology. It is a matter of cleanliness. In just the same way, antisemitism, for us, has not been a question of ideology, but a matter of cleanliness, which now will soon have been dealt with. We shall soon be deloused. We have only 20,000 lice left, and then the matter is finished with in the whole of Germany. But for us the question of blood was a reminder of our own worth, a reminder of what is actually the basis holding this German people together. Just as is the case in the years between 1938 and 1943, in exactly the same way as now, the same ill-founded reproaches were made then: well, if you bring the Nordic man so much to the fore, you're creating a new split, a new class-distinction, - it's a new class hatred. We're overcoming the social barriers, so I've been told by important party members, and now you're setting up racial ones. My reply to these people has always been: If you want to look at things in a negative way, there is nothing in the world which you cannot see in a negative way. From the negative angle, of course, you can argue that way. I see it differently, for I see it on this plane: What is the binding factor which holds the man in East Prussia and the man in the Black Forest together, the man in Schleswig - Holstein and in Hamburg and the man in Munich, in Graz, in Pomerania, in Berlin (p. 8) and in the Rhineland? What is then the factor or the element which contains all that is dear and precious and valuable to us? It is in fact what we Germans call inherent Kultur, it is this Germanic, this Nordic component of our blood."

(p. 10)

"In one operation those peoples must and will be incorporated in the Germanic Reich which, at one time, were part of Germany, part of the German Empire (the Roman Empire and the German nation) and belonged to us up to 1806 or only till 1648, - that is Flanders, Wallonia, and the Netherlands. They were a part of the Reich. Over and above this, we must have the power to bring into the fold, and make a part of our community in a second operation, those Germanic peoples and states too, which have never been part and parcel of the German Reich, - I mean Denmark and Norway, the Danish and Norwegian people."

(p. 11)

"I very soon formed a Germanic SS in the various countries. We very soon got Germanic volunteers from them. It has not always been liked and is still not liked today by many of the political leaders in these countries. From the beginning, I have said to them, "You can do what you like and leave what you like. I leave everything entirely to you, but you may be sure, that an SS will be set up in your country, and there is but one SS in Europe, and that is the Germanic SS, led by the Reichsführer-SS. You can resist, or you can offer no resistance, it's all the same to me. We shall do it in any case!" We have told them that curtly and plainly and clearly from the beginning.

I have said to the SS-men from the beginning too: We do not expect you to renounce your nation, or do anything which a proud and self-respecting fellow who loves his nation cannot do. We do not expect you to become German out of opportunism. But we do expect you to subordinate your national ideal to the greater racial and historical ideal, to the Germanic Reich.

H1129 - 0067

1919-PS

H1129 - 0068

In addition, one thing is quite obvious. All of us, who are members of the Germanic peoples, can be happy and thankful that once in thousands of years fate has given us, from among the Germanic peoples, such a genius, a leader, our Führer Adolf Hitler, and you should be happy to be allowed to work with us.

Although I do not wish to discuss any individual official matters here, I would still like to mention in a slightly official way, in my capacity as a military man, what I said before about racial Germans, I beg you never to commit the psychological error of speaking of Germans who came from Roumania or Hungary or Croatia, as Croats, Roumanians or Hungarians. I also beg you never to make the mistake of letting a man who speaks (p. 12) German badly or cannot speak and read German, sense this, or let him sense the thought: "You are a second-rate German, for you can't read or write German properly." I beg you rather, (and here too I am stating a very sober opinion), to think in this case of these Germans in the whole of the Balkans, still more of those overseas, in America, when one day we must fetch over here in millions, - and we shall succeed in doing so - who have held out for centuries. I am certainly of the opinion that if a mighty German Reich with an incredible upward urge in its very being and a great German Führer had not now come into being at this time and in the last few decades, it would have been the end of these Germans (Deutschtum). A person with a very strong character can personally rise above his surroundings for years and perhaps for decades. A race, if it is in small groups, cannot in the long run hold out against its surroundings. And we must never forget this: these Germans do not usually live together in hundreds of thousands, but a thousand here in a few villages, and two thousand there, and 20 thousand at the most somewhere else. But they do not live together in large numbers. So they are always encircled by a foreign nation (Volkstum), and surrounded by its influence, but are above all surrounded by the influence of the people of the country. <u>They</u> are not the people of the country, those are the others. They are subjects of a state of foreign nationality, which, in any moment of doubt, is their enemy, or at the very best, as, shall we say, Roumania, a tolerably neutral and impartial observer. But on the whole these Germans have lived, throughout the centuries of German weakness, from the Thirty Years' War up till now, in surroundings calculated not to strengthen their consciousness of German race (Deutschtum) but to destroy it.

There was something else besides this. If one of these Germans wanted to get anywhere he could only do so by entering the state system of the foreign people as an official or an officer. It is no mere chance - (p. 13) I am not making spiteful assertions now but merely stating the facts - that, for instance, among Hungarian generals there is such a considerable percentage of men of German origin, who of course had, in most cases, to alter their names if they wanted to get anywhere. In many cases, if they did not do so, and remained obdurate about it, they were subsequently removed from office. I quote here as an example the present Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, General Sombacké, who in his youth at the Austrian Military Academy still had the thoroughly good German name of Knaus. May I remind you of Feldmarschall or Feldmarschall-Leutnant Raab, who as we all know, has now retired. Both are of German descent, and one could name countless hundreds of leading men in these South-Eastern States who are all of German origin, had to become part of the alien nation (Volkstum), and were then drained (eine Auslaugung bildeten) of their own most valuable national characteristics.

If, then, we get sons of these racial Germans (Volks-deutschtum) who have still survived there - (some are genuine volunteers, and others come as a result of a levy, for we have organised the racial groups from within the Reich through the SS, so that without possessing political power we have in fact, morally such strength and power among these people (Volkstum) that we can compel a man, compel him morally, to serve with us in Germany,

1919-PS

due entirely to the power of the whole German national community) - if we therefore get these men, you must not make it difficult for them to enter our community by calling him by the name which you judge he will not wish to hear. A Saxon from Siebenburg will never let it be said that he is a Roumanian. It's just against that that he and his fathers have fought for 700 years. And a German from Hungary will never let it be said that he is a Hungarian. If you know how he has been thrashed by many a Hungarian gendarme, before he came to us, how his Mother was thrashed, and his parents driven from hearth and home, you can imagine how bitter it is for him if he now joins German service-men and they say: here comes a Hungarian. Or you can imagine how bitter it is for him when he is reproached for something which he cannot help. If we had not been to a German school we should not be able to read and write German either. If we had been forced, shall we say, to go to a Polish school, we should write Polish too, although we profess to be Germans. And that is often the case with these men. I must therefore expect of you understanding and human sympathy in this matter, and must expect that the leaders in addition to their many other duties, will undertake to see that additional German instruction in reading, speaking and writing, be given to these men at every opportunity that is offered. I lay special emphasis on this matter, because by negotiations, we have now managed to make an arrangement enabling us in future to enlist even those Germans who up to now have been serving in the Roumanian army. So we can expect a great influx from the Germans of the South-East."

"We know that these clashes with Asia and Jewry are necessary (p. 16) for evolution. They give the cue (Auftakt) for the European Continent to unite. These clashes are the only evolutionary possibility which will enable us one day, now that Fate has given us the Führer Adolf Hitler, to create the Germanic Reich. They are the necessary condition, for our race, and our blood to create for itself and put under cultivation, in the years of peace, (during which we must live and work austerely, frugally and like Spartans), that settlement area in which new blood can breed, as in a botanical garden so to speak. /Sic/ Only by this means can the Continent become a Germanic Continent, capable of daring to embark, in one or (p. 17) two or three or five or ten generations, on the conflict with this Continent of Asia which spews out hordes of humanity. Perhaps we shall also have to hold in check other coloured peoples who will soon be in their certain prime, and thus preserve the world, which is the world of our blood, of our children and of our grandchildren. Now it is just this world we like the best, the Germanic world, the world of Nordic life. We know that this conflict with the advancing pressure from Asia, with the 200 million Russians, is necessary. And we shall win as sure as I am speaking here in the University of Kharkow. We shall have to pass through many a valley, many a narrow defile. Many will grow tired on the way. Of course they will mostly be those who have no reason to do so. To put it vulgarly, many will do something in their trousers. Many people will get shaky at the knees. The only thing that matters is that we stand firm. This is what is important for us as SS-men, for our province of duty and our mission (it is a task additional to those of the whole German Armed Forces and the whole German people): That is what I would like to impress upon you, this is what I beg you, as Commanding Officers, as Chiefs, and as leaders to teach the young men again and again in their ideological instruction. That is what I demand and exact of you, - that you really concern yourselves with the man, the young fellow of 17 to 18 who comes to us, and with many who are in our ranks not as volunteers but as conscripts. I ask you to look after them, and guide them, and not let them go before they are really saturated with our spirit and are fighting as the old guard fought before us - that is what I request and demand of you.

We have only one task, to stand firm and carry on the racial struggle without mercy. I will now say again something which I have already today said to the men elsewhere: we will never let that excellent weapon, the dread and terrible reputation which preceded us in the battles for (p. 18)

H1129 - 0069

1919-PS

H1129 - 0070

for Kharkow fade, but will constantly add new meaning to it. They can call us what they like in the world, the main thing is that we are the eternally loyal, obedient, steadfast and unconquerable fighting men of the Germanic people and of the Führer, the SS of the Germanic Reich."

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT
NO 1919-PS

13 November 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extracts of Document 1919-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O, W.R.N.S.
36482

1919-PS

H1129 - 0071

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1948-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsstatthalter in Vienna
I a Pol.-VIII- 136/40

Vienna 7 November 1940

Subject: Compulsory Labor of Ablebodied Jews.

1.) Notice:

On 5 November 1940 telephone conversation with Colonel (Standartenfuehrer) Huber of the Gestapo. The Gestapo has received directions from the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA), as to how ablebodied Jews should be drafted for compulsory labor service. Investigations are being made at present by the Gestapo, to find out how many ablebodied Jews are still available in order to make plans for the contemplated mass projects. It is assumed that there are not many more Jews available. If some should still be available, however, the Gestapo has no scrouples to use the Jews even for the removal of the destroyed synagogues.

SS Colonel Huber will report personally to the "Regierungspraesident" in this matter.

I have reported to the "Regierungspraesident" accordingly. The matter should further be kept in mind.

2.) Presented anew: 25 November 1940

Presented anew: 20.12.40
(Initialed)

By order:

(signature)

Dr. Fischer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1948-PS

23. November 1945

I, Wolfgang E. THORMANN, M/Sgt., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1948-PS.

Wolfgang E. THORMANN
M/Sgt.
33779426

1948-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2000 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I

Source: Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, No. 100, of 16 September 1935

Law for the Protection of German Blood
and German Honor
of 15 September 1935

Thoroughly convinced by the knowledge that the purity of German blood is essential for the further existence of the German people and inturned by the inflexible will to safe-guard the German nation for the entire future. The Reichs Parliament (Reichstag) has resolved upon the following law unanimously which is promulgated herewith:

Section 1

1. Marriages between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they are concluded abroad.

2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.

Section 2

Relations outside marriage between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden.

Section 3

Jews will not be permitted to employ female nationals of German or kindred blood in their household.

Section 4

1. Jews are forbidden to hoist the Reichs and national flag and to present the colors of the Reich.

2. On the other hand they are permitted to present the Jewish colors. The exercise of this authority is protected by the State.

Section 5

1. Who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 1 will be punished with hard labor.

2. The man who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labor.

3. Who acts contrary to the provisions of sections 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment up to a year and with a fine or with one of these penalties.

Section 6

The Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer and the Reich Minister of Justice will issue the legal and administrative regulations which are required for the implementation and supplementation of this law.

Section 7

The law will become effective on the day after the promulgation, section 3 however only on the 1 January 1936.

Nurnberg, the 15 September 1935 at the Reich Party Rally of freedom.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

2000-PS

The Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gurtner

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess

Reich Minister without portfolio

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2000 PS

17 November 1945

I, MR. T.W. SCHONFELD, 51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2000 PS.

T.W. SCHONFELD
51029

2000-PS

H1129 - 0074

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2153-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY CORRESPONDENCE

(National-Socialistische Partei-Korrespondenz)

NSK No. 358 30 March 1933

Defeat the Enemy of the World !

By Julius Streicher, head of the Central Committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation. (excerpt on page 2:)

All Judah wanted the battle, it shall have it ! It shall have it until it realizes that the Germany of the Brown Battalions is not the Germany of cowardice and of surrender. All Judah shall have the battle until victory is ours.

National Socialists !

Defeat the enemy of the World ! And if the World were full of devils, we must

still succeed !

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2153-PS

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON, X-046318, hereby certify, that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2153-PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X-046318

2153-PS

H1129 - 0075

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2154-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist Party Correspondence
(Nationalsozialistische Partei-Korrespondenz

NSK No. 359 (Page 1) 31 March 1933

Additional orders of the Central Committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation.

NSK. The following additional orders are issued by the Central Committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation:

Order No. 3.

In enforcing the defensive boycott, the closing of Jewish business or the use of violence against their customers is to be avoided under all circumstances.

If such an establishment closes its doors voluntarily, no higher power is involved, and the proprietors have no excuse for discharges without notice or for the refusal to pay wages and salaries or for reductions.

Order No. 4.

Numerous reports are received by the Central Committee saying that Jewish proprietors are transferring their establishments to German figureheads in order to avoid the effects of the defensive propaganda.

Therefore it is decreed that: Establishments transferred to German figureheads by their Jewish proprietors after 28 March 1933 will be considered as Jewish establishments for the duration of the defensive boycott.

signed: Streicher

2154-PS

H1129 - 0076

Order No. 5.

Concerning the defensive action against the Jewish horror and boycott agitation beginning Saturday, 1 April at 10 AM, the local action committees are again reminded to see to it most strictly:

1. that any use of force is avoided, establishments cannot be closed by the committee or by its agents. On the other hand, closing by the proprietor himself is not to be prevented.

Entering of Jewish establishments is strictly forbidden to SA or SS members or other agents of the action committee.

The only duty of the defensive guards is to inform the public that the proprietor of the establishment is a Jew.

2. that boycotting of establishments is refrained from if it has not been definitely proved that the proprietor is a Jew.

3. that provocateurs cause no property damage which is counter to the purpose of the defensive action.

4. that the action committee be kept informed of all details of the course of the defensive action by the SA and SS controllers so as to be constantly well posted.

5. Posters with provocative contents are forbidden.

Central Committee for defense against
the Jewish horror and boycott agitation.

Streicher.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2154-PS

November 26, 1945.

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON, X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2154-PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X-046318

Exhibit U.S.A. 263
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

H1129 - 0077

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2156-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist Party Correspondence
(Nationalsozialistische Partei-Korrespondenz)
NSK No. 357

29 March 1933

The central committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation

N S K. The central committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation announces:

Julius Streicher, member of the Reichstag, commissioned with the task of creating and directing the central committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation, began his work on Wednesday, 29 March. As presiding deputy of the central committee he appointed Karl H O L Z (Nuernberg), the editor of the anti-Semitic weekly "Der Stuermer". The other members of the central committee are:
Robert Ley, Reichstag member, staff leader of the Fuehrer, in the supreme leadership of the party organization.
Adolf Huehnlein, Major, Reichstag member, deputy chief of staff of the S.A.
Heinrich Himmler, Reichstag member, Reich Fuehrer of the S.S.
Reinhold MUCHOW, deputy head of the National Socialist factory cell leadership (Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellenleitung)

HANS OBERLINDOBER, Reichstag member, head of the National Socialist list organization for the care of war victims.
JAKOB SPRENGER, Reichstag member, head of the National Socialist league of public officials
WALTER DARRE, Reichstag member, head of the agrarian-political Dept. of the N.S.D.A.P.
Dr. von RENTELN, Reichstag Fuehrer of the fighting league (KAMPF-BUND) of the trade middle class
Dr. HANS FRANK II, Reichstag member, head of the National Socialist jurist's league
Dr. GERHARD WAGNER, head of the National Socialist league of physicians
WILLY KOERBER, deputy of the Reich youth leader
Dr. ACHIM GERCKE, head of the National Socialist information department of the Nazi party executive board (Reichsleitung).

The office of the central committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation is located in Munich, Hotel "REICHSADLER", 32 HERZOG WILHELM Street, Room 56.
(Telephone Munich 90-0-12.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2156-PS

26 November 1945

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON, X 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2156-PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X 046 318

2156-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 271
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

C V

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1129-0078

from: Frank Diaries, 1940, Vol. IV
Oct-Dec, p. 943, 4th-6th lines,
p. 946, 1st-3rd lines, 21st-30th lines
p. 1158, 2nd par. to p. 1158, 4th line

- -

page 943, 4th-6th lines
10/7/40

The Governor-General then addresses the assembly with the following words:

My dear Comrades!

page 946, lines 1-3, 21-30
10/7/40

..... There are so few of us here that no one can actually really conceal himself. Everybody has to fear that the spotlight will now and then rest on him .....

..... It is clear that education will perhaps still be necessary here and there; furthermore, it is clear that this openminded comradeship, this common spirit of close contact finds its counter-part in the unstinted observation of authority in inner office relations. We cannot permit the offices to become 5 o'clock tea rooms. But, of course, our position as Germans here must be such that the lowest of us is still far above the highest Pole in this room . . .

page 1158, 2nd par. to p. 1159 4th line

.....And another thing was told me by the Fuehrer in all seriousness, a few days ago; that the old Japanese proverbs:-after the war tighten your helmet strap -- should retain its validity. Comrades, never again shall we be a weak Reich. The Armed Forces will represent the crown of community education. Just as the NSDAP is the crown of social, political and ideological leadership, so the Armed Forces will be the essence of military training, of the proud and immaculate bearing of our people. And you can say: you took part in it as soldiers. I am very happy about this hour of the Armed Forces, for it joins us all together. Some of you left their mothers, their parents at home, others their wives, their brides, their brothers, their children. In all these weeks, they will be thinking of you, saying to themselves: my God, there he sits in Poland where there are so many lice and Jews, perhaps he is hungry and cold, perhaps he is afraid to write.. It would not be a bad idea then to send our dear ones back home a picture, and tell them: well now, there are not so many lice and Jews any more, and conditions here in the Government General have changed and improved somewhat already. Of course, I could not eliminate all lice and Jews in only one year's time. (public amused) But in the course of time, and above all, if you help me, this end will be attained. After all, it is not necessary for us to accomplish everything within a year and right away, for what would otherwise be left for those who follow us to do?

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
of DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

10 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., Ord, O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

Walter R. Seligson,
1st Lt., Ord, O-1558904

2233-C-PS

Exhibit U.S.a. 281
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

D

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C V 1941 Oct-Dec

H1129-0079

CABINET SESSION

Tuesday 16 December 1941 in the Government Building at Krakow

* * *

Speech of the Governor General Closing the Session

* * *

Page 76, line 10 to Page 77 line 33

As far as the Jews are concerned, I want to tell you quite frankly, that they must be done away with in one way or another. The Fuehrer said once: should united Jewry again succeed in provoking a world-war, the blood of not only the nations, which have been forced into the war by them, will be shed, but the Jew will have found his end in Europe. I know, that many of the measures carried out against the Jews in the Reich, at present, are being criticized. It is being tried intentionally, as is obvious from the reports on the morale, to talk about cruelty, harshness, etc. Before I continue, I want to beg you to agree with me on the following formula: We will principally have pity on the German people only, and nobody else in the whole world. The others, too had no pity on us. As an old National-Socialist, I must say: This war would only be a partial success, if the whole lot of Jewry would survive it, while we would have shed our best blood in order to save Europe. My attitude towards the Jews will, therefore, be based only on the expectation that they must disappear. They must be done away with. I have entered negotiations to have them deported to the East. A great discussion concerning that question will take place in Berlin in January, to which I am going to delegate the State-Secretary Dr. BUEHLER. That discussion is to take place in the Reich-Security Main-Office with SS-Lt. General ("Obergruppenfuehrer") Heydrich. A great Jewish migration will begin, in any case.

But what should be done with the Jews? Do you think they will be settled down in the "Ostland", in villages ("Siedlungdoerfer")? This is what we were told in Berlin: Why all this bother? We can do nothing with them either in the "Ostland" nor in the "Reichkommissariat". So, liquidate them yourself.

Gentlemen, I must ask you to rid yourself of all feeling of pity. We must annihilate the Jews, wherever we find them and wherever it is possible, in order to maintain there the structure of the Reich as a whole. This will, naturally, be achieved by other methods, than those pointed out by Bureau Chief Dr. Hummel. Nor can the judges of the Special Courts be made responsible for it, because of the limitations of the frame work of the legal procedure. Such outdated views cannot be applied to such gigantic and unique events. We must find at any rate, a way which leads to the goal, and my thoughts are working in that direction.

The Jews represent for us also extra-ordinarily maligant gluttons. We have now approximately 2,500,000 of them in the general government, perhaps with the Jewish mixtures and everything that goes with it, 3,500,000 Jews. We cannot shoot or poison those 3,500,000 Jews, but we shall nevertheless be able to take measures, which will lead, somehow, to their annitilation, and this in connection with the gigantic measures to be determined in discussions from the Reich. The general government must become free of Jews, the same as the Reich. Where and how this is to be achieved is a matter for the offices which we must appoint and create here. Their activities will be brought to your attention in due

2233 D-PS

H1129-0080

course.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS C V 1941 Oct-Dec.

Nov. 27, 1945.

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt.(jg) USNR, 381590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 2233-PS C V 1941 Oct-Dec.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR.
381590

H1129 - 0081

Exhibit U.S.A. 283
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

E

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From: Frank Diaries, Conference Volume,
24 August 1942, p. 15.

- -

page 15.

"That we sentence 1.2 million Jews to die of hunger should be noted only marginally. It is a matter of course that, should the Jews not starve to death, it would, we hope, result in a speeding up of the anti-Jewish measures."

- -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

28 November 1945.

I, DR. O. J. BRANDES, X 046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

O. J. BRANDES
X 046166

2233 E-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 295
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

F

PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(Hans Frank Diary, Loose Leaf Volume covering period from 1 January 1944 to 28 February 1944 - speech delivered by Hans Frank in Berlin 25 January 1944 before the Representatives of the German Press)

H1129-0082

Page 5.

At the present time we still have in the General Government perhaps 100.000 Jews.

German text of above sentence:

Juden haben wir im Generalgouvernement zur Zeit vielleicht noch 100.000.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2233-PS

5 December 1945

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD
110561

2233-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2237-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpt from:

File on actions against the Jews in November 1938.

1120

Action against the Jews on 9 and 10 November 1938
Legal Regulations

pp. 3 and 4:

Reich Commissioner for the
Re-Union of Austria with
the German Reich

Wien I, 18 November 1938
Parliament
phone R, 50-5-60

S e c r e t

To the
Minister President
Generalfieldmarshal Goering

B e r l i n

Sir!

The action in Vienna which took place during the night from 9 to 10 November was finished up completely by Tuesday.

The following is what happened substantially:
A decree of Dr. Goebbels, the Reichsminister for Propaganda, but above all his speech which he delivered in Berlin on the evening of 9 Oct 1938 as well as the contents of the speech he made in Munich were preludes for this so-called action. Though the hint was somehow indefinite, no different conclusion could be drawn since it said: "The fire-department has to be notified". This order was not given in the first place to the district leaders (Gauleiter), but the lower echelons (Gliederungen) were notified first so that the district-leader had no chance to possibly take counter-measures. Besides there existed a few orders which were farther reaching than the hint by Dr. Goebbels. Here in Vienna in many cases even the schools were closed in the morning so that the youth could participate - "according to the order" in the demonstrations, like it always happens in such cases, the disorderly elements soon were leading and 40 different places were on fire. Around noontime the Major reported that the fire-department was no more in the position to control the situation. Simultaneously, the tumult against the Jewish stores began. That, one may say was the signal for the day and the night of the long fingers. (Transl. tore's note: i.e. for the thieves.) How did the Party act in this situation, and especially the political leaders?
Fieldmarshal, I assure you, that after thorough investigation am able to state today that the political leaders, and that is the district leader and their Kreis-leaders, are the ones who have prevented chaos in Vienna. Enormous quantities of stolen merchandise, above all jewelry and valuables were safeguarded immediately by the Kreis-leaders, and at this moment

2237-PS

H1129-0084

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2237-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
CONT'D

an inventory is being made. Gold, silver and valuables will be brought to a safe in a bank today. There is no question of returning the goods which were taken away from the Jews because one does not know their original owners and also because the Jews make the most ontrageous and untruthful statements. Therefore I am forced, my Fieldmarshal, to safeguard an extremely high quantity of valuables. The rest of the goods will be checked, and shall be sold to retail-shops for the purchase-value, since we have to except a scarcety of goods on account of the protective measures for our territory we hade to take (Gebietsschutzmassnahmen).

Especially the enclosed orders will be necessary, for the restoration of normal conditions and of a legal status.

Fieldmarshal, please do examine the enclosures. In case you have no objections, I would like to enforce them immediately.

I may refer again to my request for support as for the introduction of the laws on organization and also for the execution of the Fuehrer-order.

Heil Hitler!

sign.: (illegible)

H1129 - 0085

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2237-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
CONT'D

page 55

Telephone-message of the Kripo D.D.

State Police Vienna, Reg. Rat Dr. Difrader gives the following information via phone at 07,30:

Since the Kripo-agencies (Kripostellen) of the "Pol.-Aemter" are constantly making inquiries at the state police (Stapo), they will have to be informed by phone of the following:

Influential and rich male Jews of German nationality of not too high an age and who are healthy, have to be arrested.

The owners of fire-arms are to be treated especially severly and a special notation has to be made about them.

The police agencies (Po. Amtsdienststellen) have to be informed (as top secret) that the property of all native Jews has to be razed entirely. Therefore the police is not supposed to come to the aid of Jews in such cases.

Fires may be started only where there is no danger that the fire may spread. Therefore, as a rule, not in narrowly built parts of the city.

On a whole about 3.000 Jews are to be arrested.

Dr. Bayer D.D. of the Kripo

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2237 - PS

28 November 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2237-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5
33812169

2237-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2409-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(EXCERPTS)

Exhibit U.S.A. 262
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

Translation of exerpts on pages 290, 291, 292 of the book
"Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei"
(From the Imperial House to the Reich Chancellory)
By Dr. Joseph Goebbels
Published by
"Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf"
Munich

H1129-0086

(Original Page 290)

The call for the boycott was approved by the entire cabinet.

The Ministry has also been reorganized. Now we can start the work on a large scale.

30 March 1933.

The organization of the boycott is perfected. We now need only to press a button and it will start.

31 March 1933.

Many are downcast and are seeing ghosts. They believe that boycott would lead to war. If we offer resistance, we will but gain respect for us.

We are having a last discussion among a small circle and resolve that the boycott shall start tomorrow with all severity. It will be sustained for one day and than halted by an interval
(Original Page 291) until Wednesday. If the agitation abroad will come to an end, then the boycott will be stopped, if not, the struggle will continue to the bitter end. Now the German Jews shall influence their racial comrades in the whole world, in order to save their own necks here.

I deliver an explanation with reference to this at the press conferences; there is breathless silence. There the slogan fits: The Jews have a Jew's fear.

In the evening I speak before the deputies at the Tennis Halls. The speech is transmitted over the radio by all broadcasting stations. I explain once again the entire situation and the necessity, which forces the boycott on us almost irrevocably.

This speech will enlighten the whole country. And tomorrow the boycott will start.

1 April 1933.

The boycott against the world atrocity propaganda has incited Berlin and the entire Reich to the fullest extent. For my own information I drive through the Taucutzien street. All Jewish stores are closed. At their entrances SA sentries are standing. The public has declared its solidarity everywhere. An exemplary discipline prevails. An imposing spectacle! Everything takes its course in the utmost tranquility, within the Reich too.

(Original Page 292)

2 April 1933.

The effects of our boycott are already plainly to be felt. The

2409-PS

foreign countries are slowly coming to reason. The world will learn to understand, that it does not do any good, to try to learn facts about Germany through Jewish emigrants.

We are facing a compaign to conquer with intellect, which will have to be carried out in the world in exactly the same manner, as we have carried it out inside Germany herself.

In the end, the world will learn to understand us.

3 April 1933,

Today, they had better give up Germany and make no such ado of their sorrows. For, the more they talk about it, the more acute the Jewish question will grow, and as soon as the world will begin to concern itself with it, then this problem will always be solved to the disadvantage of the Jews.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2409-PS

18 November 1945.

I, MISS MARGOT BOATWRIGHT, XO46273, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2409-PS.

MISS MARGOT BOATWRIGHT,
XO46273.

H1129-0087

H1129 - 0088

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2583-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Newspaper included in police report on Streicher's activities
Quotation from speech made by Streicher on 31 Oct 1939.

This is our mission at home, to approach these future decisions without hesitation, to do our duty and to remain strong. We know the enemy, we have hailed him by name for the last twenty years: he is the World Jew. And we know, that the Jew must die.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2583-PS

27 November 1945

I, WILLIARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg.), 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2583-PS.

WILLIARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg.)
391590

H1129 - 0089

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT NO. 2602-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

GRAY

FROM Berlin

Dated November 10, 1938

Rec'd 10:35 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington

605, November 10, 2 p.m.

My 600, November 8, 4 p.m. and 603, November 9, 5 p.m.

In the early hours of this morning systematic breaking of Jewish owned shop windows throughout the Reich and the burning of the principal synagogues in Berlin was carried out. ***

* * * *

WILSON

WWC:CSB

2602-PS

H1129 - 0090

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2602 - PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Vertraulich

Telegramm erhalten: STEMPEL

Page 60

Von: Gray
Berlin.
Datiert: Nov. 10. 1938
Erhalten: 10 Uhr 35

Auszugsweise Uebersetzung:

An den Herrn Staatssekretaer.
Washington.

605, November 10, 2 Uhr nachmittag-
Meine Nummer 600, 4 Uhr nachmittag und Nummer 603, November 9. 5 Uhr nachmittag.

In den fruehen Stunden dieses Morgens wurde systemaisches Einschlagen von Auslagen juedischer Geschaefte im ganzen Reiche durchgefuehrt und die Hauptsynagogen in Berlin angezuendet..... ....

Unterschrift: Wilson.

CERTIFICAT OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2602 - PS

26th November 1945

I, T.W. SCHOENFELD, 51029; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2602 - PS.

T.W. SCHOENFELD

51 029.

H1129-0091

Page 62 and

Page 63

Report by: Edwin C. Kemp
U.S. Consul General in Bremen

To the Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Date: 10 November 1938

Subject: Anti-Jewish Demonstrations in Bremen

I have the honor to report that on the night of November 9th the Jewish synagogue and cemetery chapel in Bremen were burned, and the show windows of all the Jewish shops were smashed to pieces. Large notices written in red and black reading "Revenge for the murder of vom Rath", "Death of international Jewry" and similar phrases were left conspicuously in sight.

During the early hours of the 10th a number of arrests of Jews were made, and about nine o'clock in the morning about fifty Jewish men, some of decrepit age or health, were paraded along the main street under guard of about six S.A. men.

The attitude of the population, the presence of the many written notices which were done by the same hand and must have required some time to prepare are sufficient evidence that the destruction was not the work of a spontaneous mob enthusiasm, as claimed by some official authorities.

H1129 - 0092

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2603 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

- Vertraulich*

Amerikanisches Konsulat.

Bremen, Deutschland. November 10. 1938.

Auszugsweise Uebersetzung:

An Seine Excellenz
Den Herrn Staatssekretaer
Washington

Page 62

Ich habe die Ehre Ihnen zu berichten, dass in der Nacht vom 9. November die juedische Synagoge und Friedhofskapelle in Bremen verbfannt wurde. Ebenso wurden die Schaufenster aller juedischen Geschaefte in Stuecke geschlagen.

Grosse Plakate mit Aufschriften in roter und schwarzer Farbe
"Rache fuer den Mord an vom Rath"
"Tod dem internationalen Judentum",
und aehnlichen Schlagworten, waren in auffaelliger Weise angebracht.....

Page 63

In den fruehen Morgenstunden wurde eine Anzahl von Juden verhaftet und um ungefaehr neun Uhr frueh etwa fuenfzig juedische Maenner, von denen einige gebraechlich durch Alter oder Gesundheit waren, unter Bewachung von etwa sechs S.A. Maennern entlang der Hauptstrasse paradiert.----

Page 63

Die Haltung der Bevoelkerung, das Vorhandensein von so vielen Plakatanschlaegen, die von der selben Hand herruehrten, und einige zu ihrer Vorbereitung benoetigt haben mussten, sind genuegender Beweis, dass die Zerstoehrung nicht ein Werk einer spontanen Kundgebung des Poebels war, wie es von amtlicher Seite behauptet wurde. ---

Unterschrift: EDWIN C. KEMP.
GENERALKONSUL.

Fuenffache Ausfertigung.
Durchschlag: Botschaft Berlin.
Durchschlag: Generalkonsulat Berlin.
Akt: 800.
ECK./ih.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 26 03 - PS

26th November 1945

I, T.W. SCHOENFELD, 51 029; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2603 - PS.

T.W. SCHOENFELD

51 029

2603-PS

H1129 - 0093

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT NO. 2604-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Report by Samuel W. Honaker, American Consul General

to U.S. Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, Berlin

Date: 12 November 1938

Subject: Antisemitic Persecution in the Stuttgart Consular District.

Page 72 and

Page 74

I have the honor to report that the Jews of Southwest Germany have suffered vicissitudes during the last three days which would seem unreal to one living in an enlightened country during the twentieth century if one had not actually been a witness of their dreadful experiences, or if one had not had them corroborated by more than one person of undoubted integrity.

Early on the morning of November 10th practically every synagogue - at least twelve in number - in Wuerttemberg, Baden and Hohenzollern was set on fire by well disciplined and apparently well equipped young men in civilian clothes. The procedure was practically the same in all cities of this district, namely, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Heilbronn, et cetera. The doors of the synagogues were forced open. Certain sections of the building andfurnishing were drenched with petrol and set on fire. Bibles, prayer books, and other sacred things were thrown into the flames. Then the local fire brigades were notified. In Stuttgart, the city officials ordered the fire brigades to save the archives and other written material having a bearing on vital statistics. Otherwise, the fire brigades confined their activities to preventing the flames from spreading. In a few hours the synagogues were, in general, heaps of smoking ruins.

H1129 - 0094

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2604 - PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

- VERTRAULICH -

In der Antwort
AKT.No.800/840/1 SWH AMERIKANISCHES KONSULAT.
anfuehren.

Stuttgart, Deutschland, 10. November 1938.

Auszugsweise Uebersetzung:
Gegenstand: Antisemitische Verfolgungen
im Bereich des Konsulates Stuttgart. STEMPEL.

An Seine Excellenz,
Hugh R. Wilson,
Amerikanischer Botschafter.
BERLIN.

Page 72

Ich habe die Ehre Ihnen zu berichten, dass die Juden Sueddeutschlands waehrend der letzten drei Tage Verfolgungen ausgesetzt waren, die einer in einem fortschrittlichen Lande lebenden Person des 20. Jahrhunderts als unglaubhaft erscheinen wuerden, waere sie nicht selber Zeuge ihrer schrecklichen Erfahrungen gewesen, oder haette sie nicht von mehreren Personen absoluter Verlaesslichkeit Bestaetigung davon erhalten.---

Page 74

Verbrennen von Synagogen

Frueh am morgen des 10. November wurden in Wuerttemberg, Baden-Hohenzollern, fast alle Synagogen mindestens zwoelf - von gut disziplinierten und scheinbar gut ausgeruesteten jungen Maennern in Zivilkleidung angezuendet.

Der Vorgang war praktisch in allen Staedten dieses Amtsbereichs der selbe, naehmlich in den Staedten Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Heilbronn usw.

Die Tore der Synagogen wurden aufgebrochen. Bestimmte Teile des Gebaeudes und der Einrichtung wurden mit Benzin uebergossen und angezuendet, Biebeln, Gebetbuecher und andere geweihte Gegenstaende wurden in die Flammen geworfen. Dann wurde die Feuerwehr des Ortes verstaendigt. In Stuttgart befahlen die Stadtbeamten der Feuerwehr, die Rettung von Archieven und anderen Dokumenten, wichtige Statistiken enthaltend. Sonst beschraenkte sich die Feuerwehr nur auf die Eindaemmerung der Flammen. In wenigen Stunden waren die Synagogen durchwegs Haufen rauchender Ruinen.

Unterschrift: Samuel W. Honaker
Amerikanischer Konsul

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2604 - PS

2604-PS

H1129 – 0095

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2604 - PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

26th November, 1945

I, T.W. SCHOENFELD 51 029; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2604 - PS.

T.W. SCHOENFELD

51 029.

2604-PS

H1129 - 0096

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DR. REZSO (RUDOLPH) KASTNER

****

2605-PS

H1129 - 0097

Dr. Rezsö (Rudolph) KASTNER, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I was born in 1906 at Kolozsvar (now Cluj, Rumania), solicitor and journalist, residing at Chemin Krieg, 16, Pension Sergey, Geneva. now temporarily at 109, Clarence Gate Gardens, London.

I was in Budapest until November 28, 1944; as one of the leaders of the Hungarian Zionist organization I not only witnessed closely the Jewish persecution, dealt with officials of the Hungarian puppet government and the Gestapo but also gained insight into the operation of the Gestapo, their organization and witnessed the various phase: of Jewish persecution. The following biographical data of mine might be of interest:

Between 1925-1940 — Political Editor of "Uj Kelet" Jewish daily newspaper published in Koloszvar; Secretary-General of the Parliamentary Group of the Jewish Party in Rumania.

Between 1929-1931 — Worked in Bucharest; member of the Executive of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency.

In Dec. 1940 — Being a Jew I was excluded from the Chamber of Lawyers; "Uj Kelet" the daily, was close down by the Hungarian authorities: I moved to Budapest.

Between 1943-1945 — Associate President of the Hungarian Zionist Organization.

July 1942 — I have been called up for Labor Service: together with 440 other Jewish intellectuals and citizens we worked in South-Eastern Transylvania on fortifications along the Hungarian-Rumanian border.

In Dec. 1942 — I was demobilized. Returned to Budapest. Some time before being drafted I have begun to organize relief work for refugee Slovakian Jews. After my demobilization I succeeded in establishing - through diplomatic couriers - contact with the Relief Committee of the Jewish Agency, working in Istambul. On their instructions I have taken over the leadership of the Relief Committee in Budapest. Our task was:

1) To help to smuggle Jews from Slovakia and Poland into Hungary to save them from the threat of the gas-chamber.
2) To feed and clothe them and to assist in their emigration to Palestine.
3) To forward the minutes based on the declaration of the refugees on the question of deportation and annihilation of Jews to Istambul, later to Switzerland, to the hands of the representatives of the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee.
4) To co-operate with the Relief Committee of Bratislava in matters concerning saving, hiding of refugee Jews and exchange of information. After German occupation of Hungary, on the 19th March 1944, the Relief Committee concentrated its efforts on the saving of Hungarian Jewry.
5) The Relief Committee of the Jewish agency of which I was a president was engaged in helping Allied prisoners of war. Moreover we sent confidential reports to the Allies thru Istambul and Switzerland about our connections with officials of the German government. We helped to hide and supported leaders of the Hungarian underground and gave a wealth of information to those Hungarian authorities which were working against the Germans. During the siege of Budapest, when I was already out of the country, other members of the Relief Committee participated in street fights against the Germans.

On May 15, 1944 One of my collaborators, Eugen Brand was sent by the Germans to Istambul to pass on certain business proposals in connection with saving of the Hungarian Jews.

On 21 August 1944 I travelled from Budapest under German escort to the Swiss frontier and acted as intermediary for the first conversation between Kurt Becher and Saly Mayer, Swiss representative of the Joint D.C. to discuss the price of abandoning the gassing. The conversation took place between St. Margareten and Höchst on the bridge. From there I returned to Budapest.

On 14 October 1944 I travelled for the second time to St. Margarethen.

On 30 October 1944 I travelled to St. Gallen, accompanied by Kurt Becher and Kr. Wilhelm Billitz, director of the Manfred Weiss Works. On this occasion an interview took place between Becher and McClelland, Swiss representative of the War Refugee Board in the Savoy Hotel, at Zurich. I returned to Budapest.

On 28 November 1944 I left on German instructions to the Swiss border

On 20 December 1944 I entered Switzerland.

On 27 December 1944 I started out to travel back to Budapest, but could only get to Vienna. The Red Army encircled Budapest.

On 29 Dec.44-28 March 1945: I remained in Vienna. Afterwards toured Bratislava-Spitz an der Donau - Berlin - Bergen Belsen Hamburg - Berlin - Theresienstadt.

On 19 April 1945 I crossed the Swiss border.

H1129-0098

The Germans entered into discussion with leaders of the Jewish community for reasons of administrative efficiency. We conducted the discussion in the hope that we might be able to save some human lives. By holding the ax over our heads they made us responsible for financial contributions and other exactions imposed on the Jewish community. Ultimately the leaders of the "Jewish council" and other intermediaries were also scheduled for extermination. The SS and the Gestapo was particularly intend on liquidating those who had direct knowledge of their operations. I escaped the fate of the other Jewish leaders because the complete liquidation of the Hungarian Jews was a failure and also because SS Standartenfuehrer Becher took me under his wings in order to establish an eventual alibi for himself. He was anxious to demonstrate after the fall of 1944 that he disapproved the deportations and exterminations and endeavored consistently to furnish me with evidence that he tried to save the Jews. SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny repeatedly assured me that according to him Germany cannot win the war. He believed that by keeping me alive and by making some concessions in the campaign against the Jews he might have a defense witness when he and his organization will have to account for their atrocities. Strangely he came to Hungarian Jews with the letter of recommendation from leading Slovak Jews. The latter were not deported in 1942 and were saved over until the end of 1944.

Major phases in the persecution of Hungarian Jewry.

Before the German occupation.

1. 17,000 Jews - mainly from Ruthenia - were deported to Poland in August 1941. There they were transferred to the German military authorities. These were executed during the succeeding three months. In Kamenetz-Podolsk alone 4,500 Hungarian Jews were shot dead. Responsible: Prime Minister Bordossy.

2. Between 23 and 25 January 1942 Hungarian military units "cleaned up" the southern region captured from the Yugoslavs. In Novisad they shot dead 1,500 Jews found at home or in the streets, or taken to the Serbian cemetery or to the beach. A further 2,000 Jews were only saved by an order

from Admiral Horthy. Commanders of the Military force were General Feketehalmi-Zeisler, General Bajor-Bayer and Captain Zöldi.

3. The so-called Jewish Labor companies, created within the framework of military pioneerservices,were in fact concentration camps organized on the German model. Of the 130,000 Hungarian Jews recruited by this means, about 50,000 died from starvation, typhus and shooting, 30,000 were taken prisoners by the Russians, 20,000 were deported to Germany; about 30,000 remained in Hungary.

Organizers of the "Labor Service" were Bartha, Minister for War, Werth Chief of the Military Staff.

H1129-0099

After the German occupation.

19 March 1944: Together with the German military occupation arrived in Budapest a "Special Section Commando" of the German Secret Police with the sole object of liquidating the Hungarian Jews. It was headed by Adolf Aichmann, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer, Chief of Section IV.B of the Reich Security Head Office. His immediate collaborators were: SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Hermann Krumey, Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny, Hunsche, Novak, Dr. Seidl, later Danegger, Wrtok. They arrested, and later deported to Mauthausen, all the leaders of Jewish political and business life and journalists, together with the Hungarian democratic and anti-Fascist politicians; taking advantage of the "interregnum" following upon the German occupation lasting four days they have placed their Quislings into the Ministry of the Interior. These were Ladislas Endre and Ladislas Baky. Utilizing the Hungarian administrative organs they have:

a. Arrested all Jews arriving or leaving Budapest (about 2,500 persons, who were interned at Kistarcsa); and
b. Excluded the Jews from usingpostal and telephone facilities.
c. Took over for SS and German military purposes all Jewish public buildings, schools and hospitals.

On 23 March 1944 the Quisling Cabinet was formed, the purpose of which was - according to the statement made by Wisliczeny (to use in June 1944 in Budapest) - solely the solution of the Jewish problem. During the deliberations preceding the formation of the Cabinet, Prime Minister Sztojay undertook in the presence of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Winckelmann, Hungary's SS Commander, SS Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer, new German Minister and Aichmann, that the Hungarian Government will do everything possible to help in the liquidation of the Hungarian Jewry. One anti-Jewish decree followed another after the Sztojay Cabinet took over. At the same time Krumey and Wisliczeny appeared in the building of the Budapest Jewish Committee and informed Samuel Stern, President, that the matters concerning the Hungarian Jewish problem would be henceforth "dealth with" within the competence of the SS. They warned the Jews against creating panic and obliged the Jewish leaders to form a "Jewish Council". A gigantic levy was imposed (money and goods worth about 11,000,000 pengös had to be handed over). When President Stern made an inquiry at the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior he was told: You must fulfill the German demands !!!..."
On the 26 March 1944 the whole of Ruthenia, Upper Hungary and Northern Transylvania were declared operational territory at the request of the German General Staff. During the next days that followed Aichmann, Wisliczeny and Hunsche had daily conferences with Ladislas Endre who received full authority from the Cabinet in matters concerning the Jews.

On 9 April 1944 the military authorities, with headquarters at Munkacs began the rounding-up of 320,000 Jews into Ghettoes within the operational area. In order to prevent any armed resistance by the Jews, they were concentrated in brick factories (as at Kassa, Ungvar, Kolozsvar) or under the open sky (as at Nagybanyam, Marosvasarhely, Des), in a few cases they were allowed to retire into some sections of the cities (as in Nagyvarad, Maramorossiziget), Food allocations: daily 1/5th of a lb. of bread and two cups of soup. From the Jews sent into the Ghettoes even matches were taken away.

H1129-0100

While an agreement was arrived at between Wesenmayer, German Minister and a representative of Sauckel on the one hand, and Prime Minister Sztojay, on the other, that Hungary would place 300,000 Jewish workers at the disposal of the Reich (who were to be selected by a mixed Hungarian-German committee), total deportation of all Jews was decided by Endre, Baky and Aichmann at a meeting in the Ministry of the Interior on the 14 April 1944.

Novak and Lullay left on the next day for Vienna to discuss the question of transport facilities with the management of the German railways.

A levy of 2,000,000 pengös each was imposed by the Gestapo on the Jews of Novisad and Ungvar. Jewish shops were looted by Germans. Despite a German protest, the Hungarian Government ordered the closing down of all Jewish shops. The Jews resisted in the Ghetto of Munkacs. The Gestapo shot 27 of them ,including the entire executive of the Jewish Community.

On 28 April 1944 the first deportation takes place; 1,500 persons suitable as laborers were taken from the Kistarcsa internment camp to Oswiecim. There, they were compelled to write encouraging notes to their relatives with datelines from "Waldsee". The notes were brought by an SS Courier to Budapest and were distributed by the Jewish Council

In the meantime the Budapest Relief Committee received two messages from the Bratislava Committee. One message said that there was feverish work going on in Oswiecim to restore the gas-chambers and crematoriums there, which were not working for months and a remark made by a SS-NCO that "soon we will get fine Hungarian sausages" was reported. The other message was to the effect that an agreemtnt was reached, between the Hungarian, Slovakian and German railway managements that, for the time being, 120 trains would be directed, via Presov, towards Oswiecim. This information was passed on to the Bratislava Relief Committee by an anti-Nazi Slovakian railway official. It was obvious that it concerned deportation trains.

The delegate of the International Red Cross, to whom I have appealed for intervention, stated that in view of the Geneva Convention this was impossible for him. The Swedish and Swiss Legations promised that they would report to their Governments and ask for instructions. After repeated appeals the Primate of the Catholic Church promised an intervention on behalf of the converted Jews. But Sztojay refused to listen.

After consulting with all Jewish leaders we turned to the Germans. At first Krumey, Wisliczeny and Hunsche negotiated with us; later Aichmann took over the negotiations. Aichmann arrived at Budapest on the first day of the German occupation, March 19, 1944. Wisliczeny arrived thereon March 22. The first time we negotiated was April 3. At first the Germans demanded a compensation of 2,000,000 dollars and promised that in return for this sum they would not deport anyone. Later Aichmann declared: "I can only sell the Hungarian Jews as from Germany. Brand should leave at once for Istambul and inform the Jews there and that Allies that I am prepared to sell 1.000,000 Hungarian Jews,for goods, primarily vehicles. I would transport them to Oswiecim and "put them on ice". If my generous offer is accepted I will release all of them. If not, they will all be gassed".

In the meantime the organization of the Ghettoes had been directed by Wisliczeny, who had been travelling from town to town. The Hungarian police and gendarmerie was at his disposal everywhere. Officially he only acted as an "Advisor" to the Hungarian authorities; in relaity everything took place on German orders.

15 May 1944 General and total deportation begins. One day before the evaucation all hosptial cases, newly-born babies, blind and deaf, all mental cases and prison inmates of Jewish origin were transferred to the Ghettoes. About 80-100 Jews were placed in each cattle-car with one bucket of water; the car was then sealed down. At Kassa the deportation trains were taken over from the escorting Hungarian gendarmerie by the SS. While searching for "hidden valuables" the gendarmerie squads tortured the

inmates with electric current and beat them mercilessly. Hundreds committed suicide. Those who protested or resisted were shot at once (as for instance Dr. Rosenfeld, solicitor of Marosvasarhely).

The Hungarian press and radio kept quiet about the deportations. The Hungarian government denied in the foreign press that Jews were tortured.

Between 5 June and 8 June 1944 Aichmann told me: "We accepted the obligation toward the Hungarians that not a single deported Jew will return alive!"

Up to 27 June 1944 475,000 Jews were deported.

The Pope and the King of Sweden intervened with Horthy. Then followed the ultimatum-like appeal of President Roosevelt to stop the brutal anti-Jewish persecutions. Thereupon Horthy has forbidden the deportation of the Jews from the capital which was already fixed to take place on July 5.

Endre, Baky and the Germans protested against this decision and a further 30,000 Jews were deported from Transdanubia; the outer suburbs of Budapest were also emptied. Horthy dismissed Endre. But Aichmann, Endre, and Baky continued to try to liquidate the Jews of the capital with the collaboration of the gendarmerie. Liberators bombed Budapest and the railway junctions which were to be used by the deportation trains. Horthy has ordered the mobilization of the Army against an attempted coup d'etat (8 july). The gendarmerie thereupon went over to Horthy's side. But Aichmann emptied the camp of Kistarcsa by secretly collaborating with the Camp Commander and another 1,700 Jews were transported off in the direction of Oswiecim. On Horthy's orders the train was stopped at the frontier and the people were brought back. But Aichmann repeated his coup after three days and prevented any information reaching Horthy in time.

On 15 July 1944 an ultimatum was handed over by Wesenmayer, German Minister to the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs demanding the deportation of the Budapest Jews. The Hungarian Government replied in a note to the effect that it was prepared to transfer the Budapest Jews to satisfy demands of military security, but only within the borders of the country. (27 July).

Allied successes have strengthened the position of the Hungarian Government against the Germans. Lakatos, new Hungarian Prime Minister sent a note to the German Government demanding the recall of Aichmann and his staff from Hungary, the transfer of the German-controlled internment camps to Hungarian authorities and the handing over of Hungarian politicians and high-ranking officers in German captivity to the Hungarians.

On 25 August 1944 following instructions received from Himmler, Wesenmayer informed the Hungarian Government that its demands would be fulfilled by the Germans.

But on 15 October 1944 a German coup ended the Horthy regime and Szalasy took over power. On the 17 October Aichmann returns to Budapest by air. On his order the Arrow-Cross Party and the police began the deportation of all Jews locked into the houses marked by yellow-stars; 25,000 Jewish people, mostly women were made to walk over 100 miles in rain and snow without food to the Austrian border; hundreds died on the way, more died in Austria through exhaustion and dysentery. On the border the transports were taken over by Sisliczeny; 20,000 Labor Service men shared the same fate.

The German authorities were the same as before; the most active Hungarian collaborators were: Minister Emil Kovarcz, Solymosi, Under-Secretary of State and Ladislas Ferenczi, Lt. Col. of the gendarmerie.

On 8 December the deportations from Budapest stopped. According to Wisliczeny Aichmann refused to carry out Himmler's order to stop deportations until he received written instructions from Himmler himself. Until 11 Feb. 1945 the Arrow-Cross party-men did not stop to hunt down Jews in hiding, living on false papers; 10-15,000 Jews were shot on the shores of the Danube or in the streets during these two months. Thousands have died in

the Ghettoes, as well as intthe "protected houses" of the Swedish and Swiss Legations, as a result of enemy action, sickness or starvation.

The losses of Hungarian Jewry

The 1940-41 census found 762,000 persons of Jewish persuasion within what was then Hungarian territory. But the persecution was extended to the Converted Jews, as well as to mixed marriages, of whom there were no official figures. Their numbers were estimated generally at 60,000.

According to figures estimated in August 1945:

There are at present in Budapest		150,000 Jews
In the provinces		40,000 Jews
In Transylvania (returned to Rumania), in Ruthenia (attached to Russia), in Upper Hungary (attached to Slovakia), and in the Backa (returned to Yugoslavia), there are estimated to be		50,000 Jews
	total	240,000 Jews
In territory occupied by the Allies and in Russia, Sweden and Switzerland approx.		50,000 Jews
	total	290,000 Jews.

Of the 10,000 or so Slovakian, Polish, Yugoslav and German Jews who were in Hungary at the time of the German occupation only about 750 are still alive, according to a reliable estimate.

Therefore, a total of 540,000 Hungarians and 10,000 refugee Jews perished, of them

The Germans were responsible for the death of	450,000
The Hungarians were responsible for the death of	80,000
Suicides, sickness, enemy(allied) action	20,000
	550,000.

H1129-0102

The figures concerning the deported Jews originate from Wisliczeny, who directed the deportations and was fully competent to give these figures.

It may be added that the objective of the new wave of deportations which started at the end of October 1944 was no longer Oswiecim. On this occasion older people, children and the sick were not deported. Those who remained alive after the long journey on foot were - in the majority - employed on fortifications works along the Austro-Hungarian border; a lesser number were sent to Oranienburg, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen.

General History of the Annihilation of the Jews Section IV.B. and the Annihilation of the Jews.

Pogroms and the creation of the Ghettoes organized in various centers in Poland during 1939-40 represented a period of hesitation. At that time the extinction of all European Jews was planned, but it was not finally decided upon. The Lublin "reservation", the playing of the Nazis with the idea of a Jewish center were expressions of this period of hesitation. The decision to exterminate the Jews was probably reached in 1941. In the occupied Baltic countries and in the Ukraine the SS formation working jointly with the Wehrmacht annihilated nearly all Jews (in the Baltic countries they were helped by the Latvians and Lithuanians). The mass-murder was carried out with the aid of bullets. The victims often dug their own tombs. Frequently they were buried alive. Then began the use of gas. The victims were killed by gas bursting out inside heremetically sealed lorries.

In the fall of 1941 - according to a statement of Wisliczeny - made to me in January 1945 in Vienna - Kaltenbrunner commissioned SS Standartenfuehrer Blobl to work out the plan of the gas chambers. In the opinion of Wisliczeny the initiative came from Aichmann. Hitler approved of the plan at once. The execution was entrusted to the Aichmann-Himmler-

Kaltenbrunner trio.

In December 1941 the first tests were carried out in Belzecz. According to a statement of Wisliczeny made to me in Vienna in February 45 it was a complete success. Thereupon three more death-camps were set up in Treblinka, Majdanek and Oswiecim. (Later a smaller camp was set up in Kalkini).

According to statements of Krumey and Wisliczeny in February or March 1945 a conference of the officers of IV.B. was called to Berlin by Aichmann in the spring of 1942. He then informed them that the Government decided in favor of the complete annihilation of the European Jews and that this will be carried out silently in the gas-chambers. "Victory is ours" declared Aichmann. "The end of the war is near. We must hurry as this is the last chance to free Europe of the Jews. After the war it will not be possible to utilize such methods".

Wisliczeny claims that he interjected the following remard to Aichmann's statement: "God help us that this method should never be possible against us".

Krumey confirmed this statement of Wisliczeny. He maintained that until the secret - which had to be kept strictly - was not revealed by Aichmann, some of the officers of IV.B. knew anything about it.

The entire machinery of the German State supported Section IV.B. in this work. In occupied countries the Commanders of the Wehrmacht and the Gauleiters (Seyss-Inquart, Frank, Heydrich, etc), in countries allied to Germany the German diplomats (killinger in Bucharest, Wesenmayer in Zagreb, later in Budapest) supported the work.

The plan of operation was almost identical in all countries; at first Jews were marked, then separated, divested of all property, deported and gassed.

The Officers of IV.B. travelled from country to country. Wisliczeny - according to his own admission - directed the deportation in Slovakia and Greece.

Brunner II. in Poland and Slovakia.
Krumey, Seidl directed the work in Hungary, Austria and Poland.
Seidl was the first commander of Theresienstadt.
Günther directed deportations in Austria and Czechoslovakia.
Danegger, Brunner in France.

Almost everywhere the local Quisling authorities and even part of the civilian populations assisted them.

Commanders of the death-camps gassed only on direct or indirect instructions of Aichmann. The particular Officer Of IV.B. who directed the deportations from some particular country had the authority to indicate whether the train should go to a death camp or not, and what should happen to the passengers. The instructions were usually carried by the SS-NCO escorting the train. The letters "A" or "M" on the escorting instruction documents indicated Auschwitz (Oswiecim) or Majdanek; it meant that the passengers were to be gassed.

In case of doubt instructions by wire were asked from Aichmann in Berlin.

Regarding Hungarian Jews the following general ruling was laid down in Oswiecim: children up to the age of 12 or 14, older people above 50, as well as the sick, or people with criminal records (who were transported in specially marked wagons) were taken immediately on their arrival to the gas chambers.

The others passed before an SS doctor who, on sight, indicated who was fit for work, and who was not. Those unfit were sent to the gas chambers, while the others were distributed in various labor camps.

In September 1944 Slovakian partisans engineered a revolt in Banska-Bystrica. The Jewish youth joined the revolution enthusiastically. Aichmann thereupon sent SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Brunner to Bratislava with instructions to deport all the 17,000 odd Jews still left behind after the deportations of 1942. They were to go to Oswiecim.

SS and Hlinka-Guards arrested the Jews. They were transported from Sered. About 13,500 Jews were caught, the rest were in hiding. Following my appeal the A.D.C. of Becher Capt. Grüson journeyed to Bratislava and tried to intervene with SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Vitezka, Slovakian Gestapo Chief to stop the deportations. Vitezka's reply was: "As far as I am concerned I will agree readily if I get telegraphic authority from Kaltenbrunner to this effect". Becker said on 2 November 1944, in the Hotel Walhalla, St. Gallen, Switzerland, in the presence of the representative of the Joint D.C.: "We have militarily annihilated the Slovakian Jews".

In the first half of November 1944 about 20,000 Jews were taken from Theresienstadt to Oswiecim and were gassed, on instructions from Aichmann. As far as I could acertain this was the last gassing process.

According to Becher, Himmler issued instructions - on his advice - on the 25 November 1944 to dynamite all the gas-chambers and crematoria of Oswiecim. He also issued a ban on further murdering of Jews.

Wisliczeny confirmed the existence of such an order. But he maintained that Aichmann sabotaged this order and was supported in this by Mueller and Kaltenbrunner.

Following the advance of the Russian Army it was necessary to evacuate the Polish and Silesian camps. Some of the Jewish prisoners were sent to Bergen-Belsen or other camps. Most of the Jews found in these camps by the Allies arrived there either at the end of 1944 or at the beginning of 1945. Other Jews in the extermination camps were shot, or were frozen dead on the way.

There were no mass-murders in the months preceding the German surrender but owing to starvation - due partly to the collapse of the German transport system and the general lack of food - the sick and weakened Jews died by the thousands.

After the fall of 1944 Himmler granted several concessions. Thus he permitted the departure for Switzerland of 1,700 Hungarian Jews deported to Bergen-Belsen and also agreed to suspend the annihilation of the Jews of the Budapest Ghetto. Himmler permitted the handing over to the Allies the Jews of Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt without a shot being fired, which in his eyes and eyes of his colleagues was such a generous and colossal concession that he certainly hoped some political concession in return. In the hope of establishing contact with the Allies Himmler made some concessions even without expecting economic returns. To this desire of Himmler may be ascribed the general prohibition dated 25 November 1944, concerning the further killing of Jews. On 27 November 1944 Becher showed me a copy of Himmler's order on this subject. Aichmann at first did not aboy this order.

In accordance with my above described activities I had dealings among others with the following individuals:

Germans: Special Section Commando (for the Liquidation of Jews):
Adolf Aichmann, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer, head of section IV.B. in the Reich Security Head Office and the following officers of his staff:

SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Guenther,
Danegger
Hermann Krumey

SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dieter Wisliczeny
Dr. Seidl
Novak
Hunsche
Schmiedsieffen

H1129-0104

2605-PS

Several NCO's, among them:
Hauptsturmfuehrer Richter,
Oberscharfuehrer Nuemann.

Special Staff (Economic Staff):
SS Standartenfuehrer Kurt Becher,
and some officers of his staff.

SS Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer, German Minister in Budapest (after 19 March 1945)

Hungarians: Nicholas Mester, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education;

Ladislas Vitez Ferenczy, It. Col. of the Gendarmerie
Leo Lullay, Captain of the Gendarmerie;
Dr. Stephen Olah, Counsellor of the Ministry;
Ladislas Baky, Under- Secretary in the Ministry of Interior.

Hugarian Resistance Workers:
Henry Lazar, present Hungarian Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture;
Nicholas Kertesz, former Social-democraticmember of Parliament;
Bela Zsolt, journalist;
A. Bereczky, Trustee of the Calvinist Church.

Neutrals: Prof. Waldemar Langlet, Cultural Counsellor of the Swedish Legation;

Count Tolstov)	Representatives of the Sweish Red Cross;
Paul Wallenberg)	Head of the protection of Foreign
Consul Lutz)	Interests Section of the Swiss Legation

Freidrich Born, delegate of the International Red Cross.
The Charge d'Affaires of the Swiss Legation.
The Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation.

Jews: All members of the Jewish Council, especially Samuel Stern (Court Counsellor), Chairman of the Pest Jewish Community; Dr. Charles Wilhelm; Dr. Ernest Petoe, Dr. Boda (Chief Government Counsellor), Vice-chairman.

Philip Freudiger, President of the Orthodox Jewish Community and members of the council of that Community.

Otto Komoly, President of the Zionist Organization;
Nicholas Krausz, head of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency.

/s/ DR. KASTNER REZSO
/t/ (DR. REZSO (RUDOLF) KASTNER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September 1945 at the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel, 49 Mount Street, London W.1, England.

/s/ WARREN F. FARR
/t/ WARREN F. FARR
Major, Judge Advocate General's
Dept. Office, U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1129-0106

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

Dr. Rezso (Rudolph) Kastner

Dr. Rezso (Rudolph) KASTNER sagt nach Leistung des Eides folgendes aus:

Ich bin im Jahre 1906 in Kolozsvar (jetzt Cluj, Rumaenien) geboren, bin Anwalt und Journalist und wohne Kriegweg 16, Pension Sergey, in Genf, augenblicklich Clarence Gate Gardens 109 in London.

Ich war bis zum 28. November 1944 in Budapest; als einer der Fuehrer der ungarischen zionistischen Bewegung habe ich nicht nur die Judenverfolgung aus naechster Naehe beobachtet und mit Mitgliedern der ungarischen Marionettenregierung und der Gestapo zu tun gehabt, sondern habe auch Einsicht erlangt in das Verfahren der Gestapo und ihren Aufbau und habe die verschiedenen Phasen der Judenverfolgung miterlebt. Meine hier folgenden biographischen Notizen koennten von Interesse sein .

Von 1925 bis 1940 — Politischer Schriftleiter des "Uj Kelet", juedische Tageszeitung, die in Kolozsvar erscheint; Generalsekretaer der parlamentarischen Gruppe der Juedischen Partei in Rumaenien.

Von 1929 bis 1931 — Arbeitete in Bukarest, Mitglied der Exekutive des Palaestina-Amtes der Juedischen Agentur (Jewish Agency)

Im Dezember 1940 — Da ich ein Jude bin, wurde ich aus der Anwaltskammer ausgeschlossen; die Tageszeitung "Uj Kelet" wurde von den ungarischen Behoerden geschlossen. Ich zog nach Budapest.

Von 1943 bis 1945 — Einer der Vorsitzenden der ungarischen Zionistenbewegung.

Juli 1942 — Ich bin zum Arbeitsdienst aufgerufen worden: zusammen mit 400 anderen juedischen Intellektuellen und Buergern arbeiteten wir im suedoestlichen Transsylvanien an Befestigungen laengs der ungarisch-rumaenischen Grenze.

Im Dezember 1942 — Ich wurde demobilisiert. Kehrte nach Budapest zurueck. Bevor ich eingezogen worden war, hatte ich angefangen, ein Hilfswerk fuer juedisch-slowakische Fluechtlinge zu organisieren. Nach meiner Demobilisierung gelang es mir - durch diplomatische Kuriere - mit dem Hilfsausschuss der Juedischen Agentur (Jewish Agency) welcher in Istanbul arbeitete, in Verbindung zu treten. Auf Grund von dessen Instruktionen habe ich die Leitung des Hilfsausschusses in Budapest uebernommen. Unsere Aufgabe war:

1) Behilflich zu sein bei dem Schmuggel von Juden aus der Slowakei und aus Polen nach Ungarn, um sie vor den Gaskammern zu retten. .

2) Sie zu verpflegen, zu bekleiden und bei ihrer Auswanderung nach Palaestina behilflich zu sein.

H1129-0107

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL
Con'd

3) Die Protokolle, die auf Grund der Erklaerungen der Fluechtlinge ueber die zwangsweise Verschikkung und Ausrottung der Juden aufgenommen wurden, nach Istanbul und spaeter nach der Schweiz zu senden zu Haenden der Vertreter der Juedischen Agentur und des Vereinigten Hilfsausschusses (Joint Distribution Committee).

4) Mit dem Hilfsausschuss in Pressburg zusammenzuarbeiten bezueglich Rettung und Verbergung von juedischen Fluechtlingen und Austausch von Nachrichten. Nach der deutschen Besetzung von Ungarn, am 19. Maerz 1944, hat der Hilfsausschuss seine Bemuehungen auf die Rettung der Ungarischen Judenschaft konzentriert.

5) Der Hilfsausschuss der Juedischen Agentur, dessen Vorsitzender ich war, beteiligte sich an der Hilfeleistung fuer die Kriegsgefangenen der Alliierten. Ausserdem sandten wir vertrauliche Berichte betreffend unsere Verbindung mit Beamten der deutschen Regierung ueber Istanbul und die Schweiz an die Alliierten. Wir waren behilflich bei dem Verbergen der Fuehrer der ungarischen Untergrundbewegung, halfen ihnen und gaben denjenigen ungarischen Behoerden, die gegen die Deutschen arbeiteten, eine Fuelle von Nachrichten.

Waehrend der Belagerung von Budapest, als ich bereits ausserhalb des Landes war, haben andere Mitglieder des Hilfsausschusses an Strassenkaempfen gegen die Deutschen teilgenommen.

Am 15. Mai 1944 — Einer meiner Mitarbeiter, Eugen Brand, wurde von den Deutschen nach Istanbul geschickt, um gewisse Handelsvorschlaege im Zusammenhang mit der Verschonung der ungarischen Juden zu uebermitteln.

Am 21. August 1944 — Ich reiste von Budapest unter deutscher Bewachung nach der schweizerischen Grenze und wirkte als Mittelsmann fuer die erste Unterhaltung zwischen Kurt Becker und Saly Mayer, dem schweizerischen Vertreter des vereinigten Hilfsausschusses (Joint D.C.), um den Preis zu besprechen, der fuer das Aufgeben der Vergasungen zu zahlen sei. Die Besprechung fand auf der Bruecke zwischen St. Margarethen und Hoechst statt. Von dort kehrte ich nach Budapest zurueck.

Am 14. Oktober 1944 — Ich reiste zum zweiten Mal nach St. Margarethen.

Am 30. Oktober 1944 — Ich reiste nach St. Gallen in Begleitung von Kurt Becker und Dr. Wilhelm Billitz, Direktor der Manfred Weiss-Werke. Bei dieser Gelegenheit fand eine Unterredung zwischen Becker und McClelland, dem schweizerischen Vertreter des Kriegsfluechtlingsamtes (War Refugee Board) im Savoy Hotel in Zuerich statt. Ich kehrte nach Budapest zurueck.

H1129-0108

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL
Con'd

Am 28.November 1944 Ich ging auf deutschen Befehl zur schweizerischen Grenze.

Am 2o.Dezember 1944 Ich reiste in die Schweiz ein.

Am 27.Dezember 1944 Ich trat die Rueckreise nach Budapest an; kam aber nur bis Wien. Die Rote Armee hatte Budapest umzingelt.

Vom 29.Dez 44 bis 28.Maerz 1945 Ich blieb in Wien. Dann machte ich eine Reise ueber Pressburg-Spitz a.d. Donau - Berlin - Bergen-Belsen - Hamburg - Berlin - Theresienstadt.

Am 19.April 1945 Ich ueberschritt die schweizerische Grenze.

Die Deutschen liessen sich auf Verhandlungen mit den Leitern der Juedischen Gemeinde ein, um ihre Massnahmen wirksamer zu gestalten. Wir fuehrten die Verhandlungen, weil wir hofften, dass sie uns ermoeglichen wuerden, Menschenleben zu retten. Dadurch, dass sie das Henkersbeil ueber unserem Kopf hielten, machten sie uns fuer die finanziellen Abgaben und andere Erpressungen verantwortlich, die der juedischen Gemeinde auferlegt wurden. Schliesslich wurden aber auch die Leiter des "Judenrats" ("Jewish council"und andere Mittelspersonen zur Ausrottung bestimmt. Die SS und die Gestapo waren besonders darauf aus, diejenigen Leute zu beseitigen, welche direkte Kenntnis von ihren Taten hatten. Ich entging dem Schicksal der anderen juedischen Vertreter, weil die restlose Beseitigung der ungarischen Juden sich nicht durchfuehren liess und ferner weil SS-Standartenfuehrer Bocher mich unter seinen Schutz nahm, um notfalls ein Alibi fuer sich selbst zu beschaffen. Nach dem Herbst des Jahres 1944 war er beflissen, mir klar zu machen, dass er die Zwangsverschickungen und Ausrottungen nicht billigte und bemuehte sich dauernd, mir zu beweisen, dass er versuchte, die Juden zu schonen. SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny versicherte mir verschiedentlich, dass Deutschland seiner Auffassung nach den Krieg nicht gewinnen koenne. Er glaubte, dass, wenn er mich am Leben erhalte und in dem Krieg gegen die Juden einige Konzessionen mache, er einen Zeugen zu seiner Verteidigung haben werde, wenn er und seine Organisation einmal fuer ihre Greueltaten zur Verantwortung gezogen wuerden. Seltsamerweise kam er mit einem Empfehlungsschreiben fuehrender slowakischer Juden zu den ungarischen Juden. Die ersteren wurden 1942 nicht zwangsverschickt und bis Ende 1944 verschont.

Die einzelnen groesseren Abschnitte der ungarischen Judenverfolgung

Vor der deutschen Besetzung

1. 17 ooo Juden, hauptsaechlich aus Ruthenien, wurden im August 1941 nach Polen deportiert. Dort wurden sie den deutschen Militaerbehoerden uebergeben und im Laufe der naechsten drei Monate hingerichtet. Allein in Kamenetz-Podolsk wurden 4 5oo ungarische Juden erschossen. Verantwortlich: Ministerpraesident Bordossy.

H1129-0109

2. Zwischen dem 23. und 25. Januar 1942 "saeuberten" ungarische Militaerabteilungen das suedliche Gebiet, das den Jugoslawen entrissen worden war. In Novisad erschossen sie 1500 Juden zu Hause, auf der Strasse oder nachdem sie auf den serbischen Kirchhof oder an den Strand gebracht worden waren. Weitere 2000 Juden wurden nur durch einen Befehl von Admiral Horthy gerettet. Befehlshaber der militaerischen Kraefte waren General Feketehalmi-Zeidler, General Bajor- Bayer und Hauptmann Zoeldi.
3. Die sogenannten juedischen Arbeitskompanien, die im Rahmen des Pionier- Militaerdienstes eingerichtet wurden, waren tatsaechlich Konzentrationslager nach deutschem Muster. Von den 130000 ungarischen Juden, die dafuer herangezogen wurden, starben ungefaehr 50000 an Unterernaehrung, Fleckfieber oder Erschiessung, 30000 wurden von den Russen gefangen genommen, 2oooo wurden nach Deutschland deportiert; etwa 30000 blieben in Ungarn.

Organisatoren des "Arbeitsdienstes" waren der Kriegsminister Bartha und der Generalstabschef Werth.

Nach der deutschen Besetzung

19. Maerz 1944: Mit der deutschen Besetzung kam ein "Spezialabteilungskommando" ("Special Section Commando") der deutschen Geheimpolizei in Budapest an, dessen einzige Aufgabe es war, die ungarischen Juden zu liquidieren. Es stand unter dem Befehl von Adolf Aichmann, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer und Chef der Abteilung IV.B. des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes. Seine naechsten Mitarbeiter waren: SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Hermann Krumey, Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny, Hunsche, Novak, Dr.Seidl, und spaeter Danegger und Wrtok.Sie verhafteten alle fuehrenden Juden im politischen und geschaeftlichen Leben und die Journalisten gleichzeitig mit den ungarischen demokratischen und antifaschistischen Politikern und verschickten sie dann nach Mauthausen; sie machten sich das "Interregnum" zunutze, das 4 Tage lang auf die deutsche Besetzung folgte, und setzten ihre Quislinge in das Innenministerium. Dies waren Ladislas Endre und Ladislas Baky. Unter Benutzung der ungarischen Verwaltungsorgane haben sie:

a. alle Juden verhaftet, die in Budapest ankamen oder von dort abreisen wollten (etwa 2500 Leute, die in Kistarcsa interniert wurden) und
b. alle Juden von der Benutzung der Post und des Telefons ausgeschlossen
c. alle juedischen oeffentlichen Gebaeude, Schulen und Krankenhaeuser der SS und dem deutschen Militaer eingeraeumt.

Am 23. Maerz 1944 wurde die Quisling- Regierung gebildet, deren einziger Zweck es war - wie Wisliczeny (uns gegenueber in Budapest im Juni 1944) erklaerte - die Judenfrage zu loesen. Waehrend der Eroerterungen, die der Regierungsbildung vorausgingen, verpflichtete sich der Ministerpraesident Sztojay in Gegenwart des SS Obergruppenfuehrers Winkelmann, Befehlshabers der ungarischen SS, des neuen deutschen Gesandten, SS Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer, und Aichmanns, dass die ungarische Regierung alles nur moegliche tun werde zur Liquidierung der ungarischen Judenschaft. Ein judenfeindliches Gesetz folgte dem anderen, nachdem das Sztojay- Kabinett die Regierung uebernommen hatte. Um dieselbe Zeit erschienen Krumey und Wisliczeny in dem Gebaede des Budapester Juedischen Komitees und teilten dem Vorsitzenden Samuel Stern mit, dass alle mit der Judenfrage zusammenhaengenden Angelegenheiten fortan von der zustaendigen SS "erledigt" werden wuerden. Sie warnten die Juden davor, Panik zu erregen und veranlassten die juedischen Vertreter einen "Judenrat" zu bilden.

H1129-0110

Eine ungeheuerliche Abgabe wurde auferlegt (Geld und Waren im Werte von etwa 11 000 000 Pengoe mussten ausgehaendigt werden). Auf eine Anfrage bei dem ungarischen Innenminister erhielt der Vorsitzende Stern den Bescheid: "Sie muessen den deutschen Forderungen nachkommen..."

Am 26. Maerz 1944 wurden auf Antrag des deutschen Generalstabes ganz Ruthenien, Oberungarn und das noerdliche Transsylvanien zum Operationsgebiet erklaert. Waehrend der darauffolgenden Tage hatten Aichmann, Wisliczeny und Hunsche taeglich Besprechungen mit Ladislas Endre, der von der Regierung Vollmacht in allen die Juden betreffenden Angelegenheiten erhalten hatte.

Am 9. April 1944 begannen die Militaerbehoerden, mit dem Hauptquartier in Munkacs, 320 000 Juden in Gettos in dem Operationsgebiet zusammenzutreiben. Um bewaffneten Widerstand der Juden unmoeglich zu machen, wurden sie in Ziegelfabriken zusammengehalten (z.B. in Kassa, Ungoar, Kolozvar) oder unter freiem Himmel (z.B. in Nagybanyam, Marosvasarhely, Des); in wenigen Faellen wurde ihnen erlaubt, in einigen Stadtteilen Unterkunft zu suchen (z.B. in Nagyvarad, Maramarossziget). Nahrungsmittelrationen: taeglich 1/5 Pfund Brot und zwei Tassen Suppe. Den ins Getto verschickten Juden wurden sogar die Streichhoelzer fortgenommen.
Waehrend der deutsche Gesandte Wesenmayer und ein Beauftragter Sauckels auf der einen Seite und Ministerpraesident Sztojay auf der anderen Seite ein Abkommen schlossen, dass Ungarn dem Reich 300 000 juedische Arbeiter zur Verfuegung stellen sollte (die von einer gemischten ungarisch-deutschen Kommission ausgesucht werden sollten), wurde von Endre, Baky und Aichmann am 14. April 1944 in einer Sitzung im Innenministerium die restlose Deportation aller Juden beschlossen.
Novak und Lullay gingen am naechsten Tag nach Wien, um mit der deutschen Eisenbahndirektion die Bereitstellung von Transportmitteln zu besprechen.
Eine Abgabe von je 2 000 000 Pengoe wurde den Juden in Novisad und Ungvar von der Gestapo auferlegt.
Juedische Laeden wurden von den Deutschen gepluendert.
Trotz deutschen Widerspruchs ordnete die ungarische Regierung die Schliessung aller juedischen Geschaefte an. Die Juden im Munkacser Getto leisteten Widerstand. Die Gestapo schoss 27 von ihnen nieder, darunter die gesamte Exekutive der juedischen Gemeinde.

Am 28. April 1944 findet die erste Deportation statt; 1 500 Personen, die als Arbeiter geeignet ware, wurden aus dem Internierungslager in Kistarcsa nach Oswiecim ueberfuehrt. Dort wurden sie gezwungen, an ihre Verwandten aus "Waldsee" datierte ermutigende Mitteilungen zu schreiben. Diese Mitteilungen wurden von einem SS-Kurier nach Budapest gebracht und durch den Judenrat verteilt.
Inzwischen hatte der Budapester Hilfsausschuss zwei Mitteilungen von dem Ausschuss in Pressburg erhalten. Eine Mitteilung besagte, dass in Oswiecim fieberhaft an der Wiedereinrichtung der Gaskammern und des Krematoriums gearbeitet werde, die monatelang nicht in Betrieb waren, und dass ein SS-Unterfuehrer die Bemerkung gemacht habe, "nun werden wir bald gute ungarische Wurst bekommen". Die andere Mitteilung besagte, dass zwischen der ungarischen, slowakischen und deutschen Eisenbahnverwaltung ein Abkommen getroffen worden sei,

H1129-0111

wonach vorlaeufig 120Zuege ueber Presov nach Oswiecim abgehen sollten. Diese Nachricht wurde dem Pressburger Hilfsausschuss von einem nazifeindlichen slowakischen Eisenbahnbeamten uebermittelt. Es war klar, dass es sich dabei um Deportationszuege handelte. Der Delegierte des Internationalen Roten Kreuzes, den ich bat, einzuschreiten, sagte, dass er das im Hinblick auf die Genfer Konvention nicht tun koenne. Die schwedische und die schweizerische Gesandtschaft versprachen mir, sie wuerden ihren Regierungen Berichte erstatten und um Instruktionen bitten. Auf wiederholte Vorstellungen hin sagte der Primas der katholischen Kirche zu, dass er sich fuer die bekehrten Juden einsetzen werde. Aber Sztojay weigerte sich, ihm Gehoer zu geben.
Nachdem wir alle juedischen Vertreter zu Rate gezogen hatten, wandten wir uns an die Deutschen. Zuerst verhandelten Krumey, Wisliczeny und Hunsche mit uns; spaeter uebernahm Aichmann die Verhandlungen. Aichmann kam in Budapest am ersten Tag der deutschen Besetzung, dem 19. Maerz 1944, an. Wisliczeny traf dort am 22. Maerz ein. Wir verhandelten zum ersten Mal am 3. April. Zuerst verlangten die Deutschen eine Entschaedigung von 2 000 000 Dollars und versprachen, dass sie als Gegenleistung fuer diesen Betrag niemanden deportieren wuerden. Spaeter erklaerte Aichmann: "Ich kann die ungarischen Juden nur fuer Deutschland verkaufen. Brand soll sofort nach Instanbul gehen und den Juden und den Alliierten dort mitteilen, dass ich bereit bin, 1 000 000 ungarische Juden gegen Waren zu verkaufen, in erster Linie Transportmittel. Ich wuerde sie nach Oswiecim bringen und dort "auf Eis legen". Wenn mein grossmuetiges Angebot angenommen wird, werde ich sie alle freilassen. Andernfalls werden sie alle vergast werden".
Inzwischen hatte Wisliczeny, der von Stadt zu Stadt reiste, die Organisation der Gettos eingerichtet. Die ungarische Polizei und Gendarmerie war ueberall zu seiner Verfuegung. Offiziell war er nur als "Berater" der ungarischen Behoerden taetig, in Wirklichkeit aber geschah alles auf deutschen Befehl.

<u>15. Mai 1944</u> Allgemeine und vollstaendige Deportierung faengt an. Einen Tag vor dem Abtransport wurden alle Krankenhauspatienten, neugeborene Saeuglinge, Blinde, Taube, alle Geisteskranken und Gefaengnisinsassen juedischer Abstammung in die Gettos ueberfuehrt. Ungefaehr 80 - 100 Juden wurden in jedem Viehwagen untergebracht mit einem Eimer Wasser, dann wurden die Viehwagen versiegelt. In Kassa gingen die Deportationszuege von der begleitenden ungarischen Gendarmerie an die SS ueber. Bei ihrer Suche nach "verborgenen Wertgegenstaenden" folterten die Gendarmeriestreifen die Insassen mit elektrischem Strom und schlugen sie unbarmherzig. Hunderte begingen Selbstmord. Wer protestierte oder Widerstand leistete, wurde sofort erschossen(wie z.B. Dr. Rosenfeld, ein Anwalt aus Marosvasarhely).
Die ungarische Presse und das Radio schwiegen ueber die Deportationen still. Die ungarische Regierung dementierte in der Auslandspresse, dass Juden gefoltert wurden.

<u>Zwischen dem 5. Juni und 8. Juni 1944</u> sagte Aichmann zu mir: "Wir haben den Ungarn gegenueber die Verpflichtung uebernommen, dass nicht ein einziger deportierter Jude lebend zurueckkommt!"

H1129-0112

Bis zum 27. Juni 1944 wurden 475 000 Juden deportiert. Der Papst und der Koenig von Schweden wurden bei Horthy vorstellig. Dann folgte der einem Ultimatum aehnliche Appell des Praesidenten Roosevelt, den brutalen Judenverfolgungen ein Ende zu setzen. Daraufhin untersagte Horthy die Deportation der Juden aus der Hauptstadt, die bereits fuer den 5. Juli vorgesehen war.
Endre, Baky und die Deutschen protestierten gegen diese Entscheidung, und weitere 30 000 Juden wurden aus Transdanubien deportiert. Die aeusseren Vororte von Budapest wurden auch geleert. Horthy setzte Endre ab. Aber Aichmann, Endre und Baky setzten mit Hilfe der Gendarmerie ihren Versuch fort, die Juden der Hauptstadt auszurotten. Liberators bombardierten Budapest und die Eisenbahnkreuzungen, welche fuer die Deportationszuege benutzt werden sollten. Horthy ordnete die Mobilisierung der Armee gegen einen Umsturzversuch an (8.Juli). Daraufhin ging die Gendarmerie zu Horthy ueber. Aber Aichmann, der insgeheim mit dem Lagerkommandanten zusammenarbeitete, raeumte das Lager in Kistarcsa, und weitere 1 700 Juden wurden in der Richtung nach Oswiecim abtransportiert. Auf Befehl Horthys wurde der Zug an der Grenze angehalten, und die Leute wurden zurueckgebracht. Aichmann jedoch wiederholte seinen Trick drei Tage spaeter und verhinderte, dass irgend eine Nachricht Horthy rechtzeitig erreichte.

Am 15. Juli 1944 ueberreichte der deutsche Gesandte Wesenmayer dem ungarischen Aussenminister ein Ultimatum, welches die Deportation der Budapester Juden forderte. Die ungarische Regierung antwortete mit einer Note, dass sie bereit sei, die Budapester Juden abzutransportieren, soweit das aus Gruenden militaerischer Sicherheit notwendig sei, aber nur innerhalb der Landesgrenzen (21. Juli).
Die Erfolge der Alliierten haben die Position der ungarischen Regierung gegenueber den Deutschen verstaerkt. Der neue ungarische Ministerpraesident Lakatos schickte eine Note an die deutsche Regierung, welche die Zurueckberufung Aichmanns und seines Stabes aus Ungarn, die Uebergabe der von Deutschen kontrollierten Internierungslager an die ungarischen Behoerden und die Auslieferung der ungarischen Politiker und hohen Offiziere in deutscher Gefangenschaft an die Ungarn forderte.

Am 25. August 1944 unterrichtete Wesenmayer die ungarische Regierung auf Grund von Anweisungen, die er von Himmler erhalten hatte, dass die Deutschen diesen Forderungen nachkommen wuerden.

Am 15. Oktober 1944 machte jedoch ein deutscher Putsch dem Horthy Regime ein Ende, und Szalasy uebernahm die Macht. Am 17. Oktober kehrt Aichmann auf dem Luftweg nach Budapest zurueck. Auf seine Anordnungen hin begannen die Pfeilkreuz Partei (Arrow - Cross Party) und die Polizei alle Juden zu deportieren, die in Haeusern eingesperrt waren, welche mit gelben Sternen gekennzeichnet waren: 25 000 Juden, meist Frauen, mussten ueber 100 Meilen in Regen und Schnee ohne Nahrung zur oesterreichischen Grenze wandern; Hunderte von ihnen starben auf dem Wege, und viele weitere starben in Oesterreich an Erschoepfung und Ruhr.
An der Grenze wurden die Transporte von Wirliczeny uebernommen; 20 000 Arbeitsdienstmaenner teilten das gleiche Schicksal.

H1129-0113

Die deutschen Behoerden waren die gleichen geblieben; die am eifrigsten taetigen ungarischen Mitarbeiter waren: Minister Emil Kovarcz, Unterstaatssekretaer Solumosi und Oberstleutnant der Gendarmerie Ladislas Ferenczi.

Am 8. Dezember hoerten die Deportationen auf. Wie Wisliczeny sagte, weigerte sich Aichmann, Himmlers Befehl, die Deportationen einzustellen, zu befolgen, bevor er schriftliche Anweisung von Himmler persoenlich erhalte. Bis zum 11. Februar 1945 hoerten die Pfeilkreuz-Parteileute nicht auf, Juden, die sich verborgen hatten und unter falschem Namen lebten, aufzuspueren; 10 - 15 000 Juden wurden waehrend diesen zwei Monaten an den Ufern der Donau oder auf den Strassen niedergeschossen, Tausende starben in den Gettos und auch in den "Schutzhaeusern" der schwedischen und schweizerischen Gesandtschaft infolge von feindlichen Angriffen, Krankheiten oder Hunger.

Die Verluste der ungarischen Juden.

Die Volkszaehlung von 1940 - 41 ergab 762 000 Personen juedischen Glaubens in dem Gebiet Ungarns, wie es damals war. Aber die Verfolgung dehnte sich sowohl auf Juden aus, die ihren Glauben gewechselt hatten, als auch auf Mischehen, worueber offizielle Zahlen nicht vorhanden sind. Ihre Anzahl wird auf 60 000 geschaetzt.
Nach Schaetzungen im August 1945:

Waren in Budapest anwesend	150 000 Juden
In der Provinz	40 000 "
In Transsylvanien (zu Rumaenien zurueckgekehrt), in Ruthenien (zu Russland geschlagen), in Oberungarn (der Slowakei angegliedert) und in der Backa (zu Jugoslawien zurueckgekehrt) schaetzungsweise	50 000 "
Insgesamt	240 000 Juden

In den Gebiet, das von den Alliierten [illegible] besetzt ist und in Russland, Schweden und der Schweiz ungefaehr	50 000 Juden
Insgesamt	290 000 Juden

Von den etwa 10 000 slowakischen polnischen, jugoslawischen und deutschen Juden, die zur Zeit der deutschen Besetzung in Ungarn waren, sind nach zuverlaessigen Schaetzungen nur noch 750 am Leben.
Danach sind insgesamt 540 000 ungarische und 10 000 gefluechtete Juden umgekommen.
Von diesen

waren die Deutschen verantwortlich fuer den Tod von	450 000
" " Ungarn " " " " "	80 000
kamen durch Selbstmord, Krankheit und feindliche (alliierte) Kriegshandlungen um	20 000
	550 000

H1129-0114

Die Zahlen ueber die deportierten Juden stammen von Wisliczeny, der die Deportationen leitete und mit den Zahlen vollstaendig vertraut war.
Ich moechte hinzufuegen, dass das Ziel der neuen Deportationswelle, die Ende Oktober 1944 begann, nicht mehr Oswiecim war. Hierbei wurden alte Leute, Kinder und Kranke nicht deportiert. Diejenigen, die nach dem langen Weg zu Fuss noch am Leben waren, wurden in der Mehrzahl an Befestigungsbauten laengs der oesterreichisch - ungarischen Grenze beschaeftigt; eine kleinere Anzahl wurde nach Oranienburg, Dachau und Bergen-Belsen geschickt.

Gesamtgeschichte der Judenvernichtungsabteilung IV.B. und der Vernichtung der Juden.

Die Pogrome und die Schaffung von Gettos, die an verschiedenen Plaetzen in Polen von 1939 - 40 organisiert wurden, stellten eine Periode der Zurueckhaltung dar. Die Ausrottung aller europaeischen Juden war damals wohl geplant aber noch nicht endgueltig entschieden. Die "Reservation" in Lublin, das Spielen der Nazis mit dem Gedanken, ein juedisches Zentrum einzurichten, waren Ausdruck dieser Periode des Zoegerns. Der Entschluss, die Juden auszurotten, wurde wahrscheinlich im Jahre 1941 gefasst. In den baltischen Staaten und der Ukraine arbeiteten SS-Formationen mit der Wehrmacht zusammen und vernichteten fast alle Juden (in den baltischen Staaten wurden sie dabei von den Letten und Litauern unterstuetzt). Die Massenmorde wurden durch Erschiessen ausgefuehrt. Die Opfer mussten oft ihr eigenes Grab graben. Haeufig wurden sie lebendig begraben. Dann wurde mit der Anwendung von Gas begonnen. Die Opfer wurden durch Gas getoetet, das in hermetisch verschlossenen Wagen ausgelassen wurde. Nach einer Erklaerung, die Wisliczeny im Januar 1945 mir gegenueber in Wien abgab, beauftragte Kaltenbrunner im Herbst 1941 den SS Standartenfuehrer Plobl, einen Plan fuer Gaskammern auszuarbeiten. Nach der Meinung Wisliczenys ging die Initiative hierzu von Aichmann aus.
Hitler billigte den Plan sofort. Die Ausfuehrung wurde dem Trio Aichmann - Himmler - Kaltenbrunner anvertraut.

Im Dezember 1941 wurden die ersten Versuche in Belzecz vorgenommen. Wie Wisliczeny mir im Februar 1945 in Wien erklaerte, war es ein voller Erfolg. Daraufhin wurden drei weitere Todeslager in Treblinka, Majdanek und Oswiecim eingerichtet. (Spaeter wurde noch ein kleineres Lager in Malkini errichtet.)
Gemaess Erklaerungen von Krumey und Wisliczeny im Februar oder Maerz 1945 wurde im Fruehjahr 1942 von Aichmann eine Konferenz der IV.B. Offiziere nach Berlin einberufen. Er teilte ihnen dabei mit, dass die Regierung sich zu Gunsten der vollstaendigen Vernichtung der europaeischen Juden entschlossen habe und dass diese in aller Stille in den Gaskammern durchzufuehren sei. "Unser ist der Sieg", erklaerte Aichmann. "Das Ende des Krieges ist nahe. Wir muessen uns beeilen, da dies die letzte Gelegenheit ist, Europa von den Juden zu befreien. Nach dem Kriege wird es nicht moeglich sein, solche Methoden anzuwenden."
Wisliczeny behauptete, dass er folgende Bemerkung zu Eichmanns Erklaerungen machte:"Gott moege uns helfen, dass diese Methoden niemals gegen uns angewendet werden."

H1129-0115

Krumey bestaetigte diese Angabe Wisliczenys. Er blieb dabei, dass bevor Aichmann das Geheimnis enthuellte - das solange strikt gewahrt worden war - einige der IV.B. Offiziere keine Ahnung davon hatten. Der gesamte deutsche Staatsapparat unterstuetzte die Abteilung IV.B. bei dieser Aufgabe. In den besetzten Gebieten wurde die Arbeit von den Befehlshabern der Wehrmacht und den Gauleitern(Seyss-inquart, Frank, Heydrich usw.) unterstuetzt, und in den verbuendeten Laendern von den deutschen Diplomaten (Killinger in Bukarest, Wesenmayer in Zagreb und spaeter in Budapest). Der Operationsplan war in allen Laendern fast der gleiche: zuerst wurden die Juden gekennzeichnet, dass ausgesondert, alles Vermoegen beraubt, deportiert und vergast. Die Offiziere der IV.B. reisten von Land zu Land. Wie er selbst zugab, leitete Wisliczeny die Deportationen in der Slowakei und in Griechenland.
Brunner II in Polen und der Slowakei .
Krumey und Seidl leiteten die Arbeit in Ungarn, Oesterreich und Polen.
Seidl war der erste Befehlshaber in Theresienstadt.
Guenther dirigierte die Deportationen in Oesterreich und der Tschechoslowakei.
Danegger und Brunner in Frankreich.
Fast ueberall wurden sie von den einheimischen Quisling-Behoerden und selbst von Teilen der Zivilbevoelkerung unterstuetzt.

Die Kommandanten der Todeslager nahmen Vergasungen nur auf direkten oder indirekten Befehl Aichmanns vor. Der jeweilige IV.B. Offizier, der die Deportationen aus einem Lande anordnete, war befugt anzugeben, ob der Zug zu einem Todeslager gehen sollte oder nicht, und was mit den Passagieren geschehen sollte. Die Anweisungen wurden gewoehnlich von dem SS-Untersturmfuehrer, der den Zug begleitete, mitgefuehrt. Die Buchstaben "A" oder "M" auf den Begleitpapieren deuteten Auschwitz (Oswiecim) oder Majdanek an; sie bedeuteten, dass die Passagiere vergast werden sollten.
Im Zweifelsfall wurden telegraphische Anweisungen von Aichmann in Berlin angefordert.
Bezueglich der ungarischen Juden wurde in Oswiecim folgende grundsaetzliche Regelung erlassen. Kinder bis zum Alter von 12 oder 14 Jahren, aeltere Leute ueber 50 und Kranke oder Leute mit Vorstrafen: (die in besonders gekennzeichnete Wagen transportiert wurden) wurden sofort nach ihrer Ankunft in die Gaskammern gebracht. Die uebrigen wurden einem SS-Arzt vorgefuehrt, der auf blosses Ansehen hin bezeichnete, wer arbeitsfaehig war und wer nicht. Die Arbeitsunfaehigen wurden in die Gaskammer geschickt, waehrend die anderen auf die verschiedenen Arbeitslager verteilt wurden.
Im September 1944 inszenierten slowakische Partisanen eine Revolte in Banska - Bystricza. Die juedische Jugend schloss sich dem Aufruhr begeistert an. Daraufhin schickte Aichmann den SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Brunner nach Pressburg mit dem Auftrag, die ungefaehr 17 000 Juden zu deportieren, die dort nach den Deportationen von 1942 noch uebriggeblieben waren. Sie sollten nach Oswiecim kommen.
SS- und Hlinka Garde verhafteten die Juden. Sie wurden von Sered abtransportiert. Ungefaehr 13 500 Juden wurden eingebracht, die uebrigen hielten sich verborgen. Auf Grund meiner Vorstellungen reiste Bechers, Aide de Camp ("A.D.C.") Hauptmann Grueson, nach Pressburg und versuchte bei dem slowakischen Chef der Gestapo, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Vitezka zu intervenieren, um den Deportationen ein Ende zu bereiten.

H1129-0116

Vitezkas Antwort war: "Soweit es mich angeht, bin ich gerne bereit dazu, wenn ich entsprechende telegraphische Anweisung von Kaltenbrunner bekomme." Becker erklaerte am 2, Nov. 1944, im Hotel Walhalla in St. Gallen in der Schweiz in Gegenwart eines Vertreters des Joint D.C.: Wir haben die slowakischen Juden militaerisch vernichtet."
Waehrend der ersten Haelfte des Novembers 1944 wurden 20 000 Juden von Theresienstadt nach Oswiecim gebracht und auf Aichmanns Anordnungen hin vergast. Soweit ich feststellen konnte, war dies die letzte Vergasung.
Wie Becher erklaerte, gab Himmler am 25. November 1944 auf seinen Rat hin Anweisungen, alle Gaskammern und Krematorien in Oswiecim zu sprengen. Er erliess auch ein Verbot weiterer Ermordungen von Juden.
Wisliczeny bestaetigte, dass eine solche Anordnung existierte. Er behauptete jedoch, dass Aichmann diese Anordnung sabotierte und darin von Mueller und Kaltenbrunner unterstuetzt wurde. Infolge des Vormarsches der russischen Armee wurde es noetig die polnischen und schlesischen Lager zu raeumen. Einige der juedischen Haeftlinge wurden nach Bergen-Belsen und anderen Lagern verschickt. Die meisten Juden, die in diesen Lagern bei der Ankunft der Alliierten vorgefunden wurden, waren dort entweder Ende 1944 oder anfangs 1945 eingetroffen.
Andere Juden wurden in den Vernichtungslagern erschossen oder erfroren auf dem Weg.
Waehrend der Monate, die der deutschen Uebergabe vorausgingen, fanden keine Massenermordungen statt, aber infolge von Unterernaehrung, die teilweise auf den Zusammenbruch des deutschen Transportwesens und den allgemeinen Mangel an Nahrungsmitteln zurueckzufuehren war, starben Tausende von kranken und geschwaechten Juden.
Nach dem Herbst 1944 machte Himmler mehrere Konzessionen. So gestattete er 1 700 ungarische Juden, die nach Bergen-Belsen deportiert waren, nach der Schweiz zu gehen und gab auch seine Zustimmung dazu, die Vernichtung der Juden im Budapester Getto aufzuschieben. Himmler erlaubte, auch, dass die Juden in Bergen - Belsen und Theresienstadt den Alliierten uebergeben wurden, ohne dass ein einziger Schuss dabei fiel, was in seinen Augen und in den Augen seiner Kollegen eine so grossherzige und kolossale Konzession darstellte, dass er bestimmt darauf hoffte, irgend ein politisches Entgelt dafuer zu erhalten. In der Hoffnung, eine Verbindung mit den Alliierten herzustellen machte Himmler sogar Konzessionen ohne pekuniaere Gegenleistungen zu erwarten. Diesem Wunsch Himmlers mag das grundsaetzliche Verbot weiterer Judenermordungen vom 25. November 1944 zuzuschreiben sein. Becher zeigte mir am 27. November 1944 eine diesbezuegliche Abschrift von Himmlers Befehl. Aichmann befolgte das Verbot anfaenglich nicht.
Im Zusammenhang mit meiner obenerwaehnten Taetigkeit hatte ich unter anderem mit folgenden Personen zu tun:
Deutsche: Spezialabteilungskommando (fuer die Vernichtung der Juden):

Adolf Aichmann, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer, Chef der Abteilung IV.B., im Reichssicherheitshauptamt
und die folgenden Offiziere seines Stabes:
Guenther Danegger, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer
Hermann Krumey, "
Dieter Wisliczeny, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer,
Dr. Seidl "
Novak "
Hunsche "
Schmidsieffen "

H1129-0117

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

Mehrere Unterfuehrer, darunter:
Hauptsturmfuehrer Richter,
Oberscharfuehrer Neumann.
Spezialstab (Wirtschaftsstab):
SS-Standartenfuehrer Kurt Becher,
und einige Offiziere seines Stabes.
SS-Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer,
deutscher Gesandter
in Budapest
(nach dem 19.Maerz 1945).

Ungarn: Unterstaatssekretaer im Kulturministerium — Nicholas Nester,
Oberstleutnant der Gendarmerie; — Ladislas Vitez Ferenczy,
Hauptmann der Gendarmerie — Leo Lullay,
Ministerialrat — Dr.Stephan Olah,
Unterstaatssekretaer im Innenministerium. — Ladislas Baky,

Mitglieder der ungarischen Widerstandsbewegung:
Henry Lazar, jetzt ungarischer Unterstaatssekretaer im Landwirtschaftsministerium;
Nicholas Kertesz, vormaliger sozialdemokratischer Abgeordneter;
Bela Zsolt, Journalist;
A. Bereczky, Treuhaender der Calvinistischen Kirche.

Neutrale:
Prof. Waldemar Langlet, kultureller Berater der schwedischen Gesandtschaft;
Graf Tolstov, Abgeordnete des schwedischen
Paul Wallenberg, Roten Kreuzes;
Konsul Lutz, Chef der Abteilung der schweizerischen Gesandtschaft zum Schutz auswaertiger Interessen;
Friedrich Born, Delegierter des Internationalen Roten Kreuzes.
Der Geschaeftstraeger der schweizerischen Gesandtschaft;
der Geschaeftstraeger der spanischen Gesandtschaft.

Juden:
Alle Mitglieder des Judenrats, insbesondere
Samuel Stern (Gerichtsberater),
Vorsitzender der juedischen Gemeinde in Pest,
Dr. Charles Wilhelm, Dr. Ernst Petoe, Dr. Boda
(Vorsitzender Regierungsrat) ("Chief Government
Counsellor), stellvertretende Vorsitzende.
Philip Freudiger, Praesident der Orthodoxen
juedischen Gemeinde und Vorstandsmitglied
dieser Gemeinde.
Otto Komoly, Praesident der Ziomistischen
Organisation;
Nicholas Krausz, Leiter des Palaestina - Amtes
der juedischen Agentur.

H1129-0118

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2605-PS

22. November 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2605-PS

GOETZ MAYER
T/5 33812169

H1129-0119

COPIES OF PARTS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
NO. 2613 - PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

The Black Book of Poland.

Page 236.

The Lublin Reservation.

In a speech on October 6, 1939, Hitler hinted at a general solution of the Jewish problem as one of his war aims, but he did not go into details. Soon afterword, the establishment of a so-called "Jewish reservation" in the Lublin area was begun. It is significant that the Nazis themselves have written almost nothing about this "reservation". Only through neutral sources did it leak out that large numbers of Jews were being transferred from Western Poland, Bohemia and Austria to the Lublin area.

"The haste with which the reservation has been established out of nothing is leading to desperate situations. Sometimes trains drive on for forty kilometres beyond Lublin and halt in the open country, where the Jews alight with their luggage and have to find themselves primitive accommodation in the surrounding villages. Up to November 6 about 45.000 Jewish men, women and children from Cieszyn, Bogumin, Moravska Ostrava, Prague, Pilzno, other towns of the Protectorate, and from Vienne and the new Reich provinces, Danzig-Westpreussen and Posen-Warthegau, have been sent to the reservation. Under the supervision of men of the SS-Death's-head Corps, the Jews are compelled to work at road-building, draining marshes and rebuilding the damaged villages. There is compulsory labour service for men up to seventy years and for women up to fifty-five." (Luxemburger Wort, November 21, 1939.)

" Up to now some 8.000 persons, one-third of them women and children, have been transported to the resettlement camps in the Jewish reservation. These camps are about 15-20 km.from Nisko, a Polish town on the San which suffered severely in the war. These camps are completely isolated behind high barbedwire fences and the Gestapo maintains a strict control over them." (National-Zeitung, Basle, November 7, 1939.)

The methods adopted when Jews are transported to this reservation can be gathered from a letter sent by the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien to those of the Viennese Jews who were chosen by the authorities to be transported to Lublin. It runs:

"By order of the authorities a large transport of Jews, fit to work, up to fifty years of age, will go to Poland on October 18, 1939, to start colonizing work. You have been chosen by the authorities to go with this transport and you have to appear on October 17, 1939, at 6 a.m.in..... Every person in this transport is permitted to take with him clothes and equipment up to 50 kg in weight. Every person is allowed to take money up to 300 marks. It is of the greatest importance that all concerned should take builders'tools with them, such as mallets, saws, planes, hammers and nails, and when reporting, an exact statement must be made as to which of these tools you can provide. Should you disobey this summons, which has been issued by the State authorities, you will have to face the consequences." (See photograph No.54.)

Page 241

The Ghetto in Warsaw.

When the ghetto idea was adopted finally, it was carried out with German thoroughnes. At first, a few weeks after the occupation, the German authorities had tried to drive all the Jews in Warsaw into a ghetto.

2613-PS

H1129-0120

COPIES OF PARTS OF ORIGINAL
DOCUMENT NO. 2613 - PS
CONT'D.

The Warsaw Jews, by payment of a heavy fine, were able to avoid the overhasty establishment of the ghetto, which would have created very difficult problems. This fine, however, did not achieve anything more than postponement.
Already in April, 1940, the area destined for the ghetto was called "the closed, contaminated area" and was surrounded by walls. In October last the Governor of Warsaw , Fischer, and his delegate, Leist, issued a series of orders defining the limits of the ghetto, ordering the concentration of Jews from all over Warsaw within these limits, and the expulsion from the newly-formed ghetto of all Aryans. These migrations had to take place before October 31, 1940. Thus 113,000 Jews and 80,000 Poles were given 12 days in which to move. Both Poles and Jews hurried to migrate, although the removals were very difficult and expensive in view of the many houses destroyed and of the lack of means of transport. The time limit had to be postponed until November 15, 1940. Meanwhile the limits of the ghetto were twice changed, on one occasion being reduced, on the other enlarged. For various reasons the most fantastic enclaves were made. For instance, the market halls, the Law Courts in Leszno Street and many works under German direction were not included in the ghetto, although they are in the heart of the old Jewish district. As a result, both Poles and Jews had to move several times. The Jews who were removed to the ghetto were forbidden to take anything with them with the exception of hand luggage.

On November 16, the ghetto was closed without any warning. An 8-foot high concrete wall was built to enclose the district. The supplies of food to the ghetto were stopped. The German police confiscated the food carried to the ghetto by Poles, and also the food, transported by Poles in tramcars, passing through the ghetto. Food prices in the ghetto soared. When the ghetto was closed the German police started practicing endless chicanery towards the Jews. The Jews have to take off their hats to German policemen. They were ordered to exercise with bricks or concrete slabs in their hands, to climb telephone poles, to wash in the gutters, ect. The police shot at sight Poles or Jews who tried to get food into the ghetto (about twenty Jews and Poles were killed). Germans in uniform rob the homes of the richer Jews (in the Leszno and Ogrodowa Street), taking away furniture, money and even food.

Page 243

The Ghetto in Lodz.

Warsaw is by no means the only place where the Jews have been herded into a ghetto. The same process took place in many other towns with large Jewish populations, although it was not tackled everywhere with the same thoroughness as in Warsaw.
A very similar position to that in Warsaw has developed at Lodz. This big industrial town of Central Poland was formally annexed by Germany and even given a new name, Litzmannstadt.

Page 244, if not all

On April 30, the Jewish quarter i the northern part of Lodz was finally barred off. Here all the Jews of the town were compelled to live. Again, of course, hygienic reasons were given for this step. But it is admitted that economic reasons too had influenced the Germans to introduce this measure. Jews had played an important part in the economic life of Lodz and had contributed to the importance of this town as an industrial center.

H1129-0121

COPIES OF PARTS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
NO. 2613 - PS , CONT'D.

In order to get hold of businesses founded by Jews and to rob them of the raw material in their possession, the ghetto plan proved very convenient. This is openly admitted in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of October 13, 1940, where it is said that:

Page 246

The Ghetto of Cracow

At the beginning of 1941 the German authorities decided to organize a ghetto in Cracow. Originally, as already said, the Germans intended to expel the Jews from Cracow altogether, and in fact a large number were so expelled. Later a decision was taken to leave some 20.000 Jews in the city. Part of a suburb of Cracow, Podgorze, situated on the right bank of the river Vistula, has been assigned as the ghetto area. The Poles living in this area have been ordered to shift to other parts of the city. The general order issued by Dr. Frank was applied to Cracow in a decree issued by the Chief of the Cracow district on March 3 and published in the Krakauer Zeitung of March 6, 1941. This decree provides for the creation of a special closed ghetto district in Cracow.

Page 247

Health in the Ghetto.

No official figures have been published relating to the hygienic conditions in occupied Poland, but occasionally notes and articles in the German press reveal that health conditions, particularly in the Jewish quarters, are anything but good. Considering that the Jews are all but starving, this is hardly surprising. According to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt of October 29, 1940, 98 per cent of the cases of typhoid and spotted fever in Warsaw were in the ghetto. The delegation of the American Joint Distribution Committee reported that all but 8 per cent of the typhoid cases in Warsaw were among the Jewish population. Diseases due to malnutrition and overcrowding are used by the Nazis as a pretext for slandering the Jews and for further restrictions. The head of the Health Department in the"Government General," for instance, issued an order in March, 1940, to the effect that in future Jews could only be attended by Jewish doctors.
The catastrophic condition of food supplies and terrible housing and sanitary conditions in the ghetto are causing a very high mortality, which is increasing with every month. In May, 1941, the figure was 5,000, which is equal to 120 per thousand per annum. This is a twelvefold increase over the pre-war rate. As the birthrate has fallen to a minimum, there is not only no annual increase, but even a decline in the population. But this is more than offset by the continual influx of Jews compulsorily deported from the provincial towns, where the Germans do not propose to set up seperate Jewish quarters.

Page 571

Decree Concerning the Introduction of Compulsory
Labour for the Polish Population of the "Government General".

Dated October 26, 1939

Section 1

(1) All Polish inhabitants of the "Government General" between the ages of 18 and 60 years are subject to compulsory public labour with immediate effect.

2613-PS

H1129-0122

COPIES OF PARTS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
NO. 2613 - PS. CONT'D.

Section 3

(2) Compulsory public labour comprises, in particular, work in agricultural concerns, the building and maintenance of public buildings, the construction of roads, waterways and railways, the regulation of rivers and land works.

Page 572

Section 4

(1) The payment of persons subject to compulsory labour shall be effected at rates that may to be fair.
(2) The welfare of persons subject to compulsory labour and their families shall be secured as far as possible.

Section 5

The regulations required for the execution of the present Decree shall be issued by the Director of the Department of Labour in the office of the "Government General."

Warsaw, October 28, 1939.

Page 573

Decree Concerning the Introduction of Compulsary Labour for the Jewish Population of the "Government General."

Dated October 26, 1939.

Section 1

Compulsory labour for the Jews domiciled in the "Government General" shall be introduced with immediate effect. The Jews shall for this purpose be formed into forced labour groups.

Section 2

The prescriptions required for the executions of the present Decree shall be issued by the higher SS and police leader. He may define territories east of the Vistula in which the execution of the present Decree shall be waived.

Warsaw, October 26, 1939.

The Governor-General
for the Occupied Polish Territories

F r a n k .

2613-PS

H1129-0123

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2613-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

The Black Book of Poland.

Das Schwarze Buch von Polen.

(Teiluebersetzung)

Seite 236.

Das Reservatsgebiet von Lublin.

In einer Rede am 1o.Oktober 1939 spielte Hitler auf eine Gesamtloesung des Judenproblemes als eines seiner Ziele an.Er ging jedoch nicht in naehere Einzelheiten ein. Bald darauf wurde die Errichtung einer juedischen Reservation in Lublin begonnen. Es ist auffaellig, dass die Nazis fast nie ueber diese Reservation sprachen. Man erfuhr nur aus neutralen Quellen, dass grosse Zahlen von Juden aus Westpolen, Boehmen und Oesterreich in das Gebiet von Lublin gebracht wurden.
Die Eile, in der die Reservation aus nichts errichtet wurde, fuehrt zu einer verzweifelten Lage. Manchmal fahren Zuege 4o km bis ausserhalb Lublin und halten auf offener Strecke, wo die Juden mit ihrem Gepaeck aussteigen, und sich primitive Unterkuenfte in den umliegenden Doerfern finden muessen. Bis zum 1o.November wurden ungefaehr 45.000 juedische Maenner, Frauen und Kinder aus Cieszyn, Bogumin, Moravska Ostrava, Prague, Pilzen sowie anderen Staedten des Protektorates und aus Wien und den neuen Reichsprovinzen Danzig-Westpreussen und Posen-Warthegau in das Reservatsgebiet gesandt.
Unter der Aufsicht von Maennern der Totenkopf SS wurden die Juden gezwungen am Strassenbau, Entsumpfungen und dem Wiederaufbau von zerstoerten Doerfern zu arbeiten. Die Arbeitspflicht ist eingefuehrt bei Maennern bis zum Alter von 7o Jahren und bei Frauen bis 55 Jahr. (Luxemburger Wort, November 21, 1939).
Bis jetzt sind ungefaehr 8.ooo Personen, davon ein Drittel Frauen und Kinder nach Auffanglagern in dem juedischen Reservationsgebiet gebracht worden.Diese Lager sind ungefaehr 15 km von Nisko, einer Stadt am San, die im Kriege schwer beschaedigt worden war.Die Lager sind vollkommen isoliert und von hohen Stacheldrahtzaeunen eingeschlossen.Die Gestapo uebt strengste Kontrolle aus.
Die Methode, in der diese Juden nach dem Reservatsgebiet gebracht werden, kann einem Rundschreiben der Wiener Kultusgemeinde entnommen werden, das an solche Wiener Juden verschickt wurde, die von den Behoerden ausgewaehlt wurden, um nach Lublin verschickt zu werden.Der Inhalt dieses Rundschreibens ist wie folgt:
Auf Anordnung der Behoerde geht ein Transport von arbeitsfaehigen Juden bis zum Alter von fuenfzig Jahren am 18.Oktober 1939 nach Polen ab, wo sie Kolonisierungsarbeit zu leisten haben. Sie wurden von der Behoerde ausgewaehlt, an diesem Transport teilzunehmen und haben am 17.Oktober 1939 um 6 Uhr frueh an folgendem Platze zu erscheinen.Jedem Transportteilnehmer ist die Mitfuehrung von Gepaeck und Arbeitsgeraet im Gewicht von 5o kg erlaubt. Die Mitnahme von RM 3oo.- pro Person ist gestattet. Es ist besonders wichtig, dass die Betroffenen Arbeitsgeraete wie Hammer, Saege, Hobel und Naegel mitnehmen. Eine genaue Liste solcher Gegenstaende, die mitgebracht werden koennen, muss bei Anmeldung zum Transport angegeben werden. Sollten Sie dieser von der Staatsbehoerde gemachten Anordnung nicht nachkommen, so werden Sie die Folgerungen zu tragen haben. (Siehe Abdruck auf Seite No.54.)

Seite 241

Das Ghetto von Warschau

Als die Idee des Ghetto's endgueltig angenommen wurde, wurde sie auch mit echt deutscher Gruendlichkeit durchgefuehrt.

H1129-0124

Am Anfang, einige Wochen nach der Besetzung, versuchten die Deutschen alle warschauer Juden in ein Ghetto zu treiben. Es gelang den Juden von Warschau diese uebereilte Massnahme, die grosse Schwierigkeiten mit sich gebracht haette, durch Zahlung einer grossen Geldsumme zu verhueten. Die Bezahlung diser hohen Strafsumme erreichte allerdings nichts anderes als eine Verzoegerung.
Das fuer das Ghetto bestimmte Gebiet wurde bereits im April 194o "Sperr und Infektionsgebiet " genannt und war von einer Mauer ungeben. Im Oktober diesen Jahres gab der Gouverneur von Warschau , Fischer, und sein Stellvertreter Leist eine Reihe von Befehlen aus, die die Begrenzung des Ghettos, die Einweisung aller warschauer Juden und den Abzug aller Arier betrafen. Dieser Wohnungswechsel hatte vor dem 31.Oktober 194o durchgefuehrt zu werden. So wurde 11o.ooo Juden und 8o.ooo Polen eine Zeitspanne von 12 Tagen gegeben, in der sie diesen Umzug zu bewerkstelligen hatten. Obwohl der Umzug schwierig und kostspielig war, wei weil keine Transportmittel vorhanden waren und viele Haeuser zerstoert waren, beeilten sich Juden und Polen, den Wohnungswechsel vorzunehmen. Die Frist musste bis 15. November 194o verlaengert werden. Inzwischen wurden die Grenzen des Ghettos zweimal geaendert. Einmal wurden die Grenzen verkleinert, dann wieder vergroessert. Die tollsten Enklaven wurden aus verschiedenen Gruenden vorgenommen. Zum Beispiel wurde die Markthalle, das Gerichtsgebaeude in der Leznostrasse und viele Fabriken, die unter deutscher Leitung standen, nicht in das Ghettogebiet miteinbezogen, obwohl sie im Herzen des alten Judenviertels lagen. So kam es, dass Juden und Polen mehrere Male umzuziehen hatten. Juden, die in das Ghetto eingewiesen wurden, war es verboten, mehr als Handgepaeck mitzunehmen. Am 16.November wurde das Ghetto ohne Warnung geschlossen. Eine acht Fuss hohe Mauer wurde zur Absperrung dieses Gebietes gebaut. Lebensmittellieferungen in das Ghetto wurden aufgehalten. Die deutsche Polizei beschlagnahmte Lebensmittel, die von Polen in das Ghetto gebracht wurden, sowie Lebensmittel, die von Polen mit der Strassenbahn durch das Ghettogebiet transportiert wurden. Lebensmittelpreise begannen zu steigen. Nach der Schliessung des Ghettos wurden die Juden ununterbrochen von der Polizei schikaniert. Juden hatten den Hut vor den Polizeibeamten zu ziehen. Sie wurden zu gymnastischen Uebungen mit Ziegelsteinen und Zementplatten in der Hand gezwungen, hatten Telegraphenstangen zu erklettern und mussten sich in der Gosse waschen. Die Polizei erschoss auf Sicht Polen und Juden, die Lebensmittel in das Ghetto zu bringen versuchten. (Es wurden ungefaehr zwanzig Polen und Juden auf diese Weise getoetet.) Deutsche in Uniform beraubten die Wohnungen reicher Juden, (in der Lezno und Ogrodowastrasse) denen sie Moebel, Geld und sogar Lebensmittel entnahmen.

Seite 243

Das Ghetto in Litzmannstadt.

Warschau ist bei weitem nicht die einzige Stadt, in der die Juden in ein Ghetto gesperrt wurden. Derselbe Vorgang fand in anderen Staedten mit grossem juedischem Bevoelkerungsanteil statt, obwohl er nicht mit der gleichen Gruendlichkeit wie in Warschau durchgefuehrt wurde. In Litzmannstadt war eine aehnliche Situation wie in Warschau entstanden. Diese grosse zentral polnische Industriestadt war formal von Deutschland annektiert worden und erhielt darueber hinaus einen deutschen Namen : "Litzmannstadt".

Seite 244

Am 3o. April wurde das Judenquartier im Norden der Stadt Litzmannstadt gelegen, endgueltig abgesperrt. Alle Juden der Stadt wurden gezwungen,

H1129-0125

hier zu leben. Hygienische Gruende wurden selbstverstaendlich wiederum als Motiv hierfuer angegeben. Aber es wurde auch zugegeben, dass gewisse wirtschaftliche Gruende die Deutschen bewegt hatten, diese Massnahme durchzufuehren. Die Juden spielten eine wichtige Rolle im wirtschaftlichen Leben Litzmannstadts und hatten viel zur Bedeutung dieser Stadt als Industriezentrum beigetragen. Dieser Ghettoplan erwies sich als guenstig, um die Kontrolle ueber die von Juden gegruendeten Unternehmungen in die Hand zu bekommen und sie ihrer Rohmaterialien zu berauben. Dies ist ganz offen in der "Deutschen Allgemeinen Zeitung" vom 13.Oktober 1940 zugegeben.

Seite 246.

Das Ghetto von Krakau.

Die deutschen Behoerden entschlossen sich zu Beginn des Jahres 1941 ein Ghetto in Krakau zuerrichten. Urspruenglich, wie schon vorher erwaehnt, beabsichtigten die Deutschen , alle Juden aus Krakau zu vertreiben, was auch in einer grossen Anzahl von Faellen ausgefuehrt wurde. Spaeterhin wurde die Entscheidung getroffen, 2o.ooo Juden in der Stadt zu belassen. Ein Teil des krakauer Vorortes Podgorze, auf dem rechten Ufer der Weichsel gelegen, wurde als Ghettogebiet angewiesen. Polen, die in diesem Stadtteil lebten, wurde befohlen, nach anderen Teilen der Stadt umzuziehen. Dr. Franks allgemeiner Befehl wurde fuer das Krakauer Gebiet in einer Krakauer Zeitung am 6.Maerz 1941 verlautbarten Kundmachungen, angewendet. Diese Verordnung gebietet die Errichtung eines besonderen abgesperrten Ghettos in Krakau.

Seite 247.

Gesundheit im Ghetto.

Keine amtlichen Ziffern wurden je ueber den Stand der Gesundheit im besetzten Polen veroeffentlicht, obwohl gelegentliche deutsche Zeitungsartikel zeigen, dass der Stand der Gesundheit, besonders in juedischen Gegenden alles andere als gut ist. Wenn man aber dabei bedenkt, dass die Juden fast verhungern, so ist dies nicht besonders ueberraschend. Einem Berichte des Hamburger Fremdenblattes vom 29.Oktober 1940 zufolge fielen 98% der Typhus und Fleckfieber Faelle Warschaus auf das Ghetto. Die Abordnung des "American Joint Distribution Committee" teilte mit, dass alle, ausser 8% der Typhusfaelle auf die juedische Bevoelkerung in Warschau fielen. Krankheiten, die ihren Ursprung in Unterernaehrung und Ueberfuellung hatten, wurden von den Nazis als Vorwand zur Verleumdung der Juden und weiteren Einschraenkungen verwandt. Zum Beispiel wurde vom Chef des Gesundheitsamtes des General Gouvernements eine Verordnung im Maerz 1940 erlassen, derzufolge in Zukunft Juden nur von juedischen Aerzten behandelt werden duerfen.

Die schreckliche Ernaehrungslage und der katastrophale Zustand der Behausungen, sowie die unmoeglichen sanitaeren Zustaende im Ghetto fuehren zu einer sehr hohen Sterblichkeitsziffer, die mit jedem Monat ansteigt. Im Monat Mai 1941 war die Ziffer 5.000, was einem Jahresverhaeltnis von 12o pro tausend gleichkommt. Diese Zahl stellt eine zwoelffache Steigerung gegenueber der Vorkriegsrate dar. Da die Geburtsrate auf ein Minimum fiel, gibt es keinen Anstieg in der Bevoelkerung, sondern eine Verringerung. Dies ist allerdings mehr als aufgehoben durch die fortwaehrende Zuwanderung von Juden, die zwangsmaessig aus Provinzstaedten deportiert worden sind, in denen die Deutschen nicht beabsichtigten, eigene Ghettos zu etablieren.

2613-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2613-PS
CONT'D.

Seite 571

Verordnung ueber die Einfuehrung der Arbeitspflicht fuer die Polnische Bevoelkerung des General Gouvernements.

Datiert : 26. Oktober 1939.

Paragraph 1.

(1) Alle polnischen Einwohner des General Gouvernements im Alter von 18 bis 6o Jahren unterliegen der oeffentlichen Arbeitspflicht mit sofortiger Wirkung.

Paragraph 3.

(2) Die oeffentliche Arbeitspflicht betrifft im besonderen Arbeit in landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen, die Konstruktion und Unterhaltung von oeffentlichen Bauten, die Anlage von Strassen, Wasserlaeufen und Eisenbahnen, die Regulierung von Fluessen, sowie andere Landarbeiten.

Seite 572.

Paragraph 4.

(1) Die Bezahlung von Personen, die der allgemeinen Arbeitspflicht unterworfen sind, erfolgt nach einer als angemessen angesehenen Lohnskala.
(2) Das Wohlergehen von Personen, die der oeffentlichen Arbeitspflicht unterstehen, sowie das ihrer Angehoerigen, soll nach Massgabe gewaehrleistet werden.

Paragraph 5.

Die Ausfuehrungsbestimmung fuer diese Verordnung wird von dem Direktor des Aebeitsamtes bei der Regierung des General Gouvernements erlassen.

Warschau, 28.Oktober 1939.

Seite 573.

Verordnung ueber die Einfuehrung der Arbeitspflicht fuer die juedische Bevoelkerung des "General Gouvernements".

Datiert: 26.Oktober 1939.

Paragraph 1.

Die Arbeitspflicht fuer im General Gouvernement wohnhafte Juden wird mit sofortiger Wirkung eingefuehrt. Die Juden werden fuer diesen Zweck in Zwangsarbeitsgruppen eingeteilt.

Paragraph 2.

Die Bestimmungen, die fuer die Ausfuehrung dieser Verordnung notwendig sind, werden von dem Hoeheren SS und Polizeifuehrer bekannt gegeben.

H1129-0127

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2613-PS
CONT'D.

Er kann Gebiete, die oestlich der Weichsel gelegen sind, von dieser Verordnung ausnehmen.

Warschau, 26 Oktober 1939.

Der General Gouverneur fuer die besetzten polnischen Gebiete.

F r a n k .

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2613 - PS.

28 November 1945.

I, PAUL SEEBENSHINE, AE.F. P.51016, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2613-PS.

PAUL SEEBENSHINE
AE.F. P.51016.

H1129-0128

PARTIAL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2617A-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GENERALGOUVERNEMENT
for the occupied Polish territories

TOP SECRET
RESTRICTED

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION
from the Office of the Chief of the District Warsaw.

Produced and composed by the manager of the department Interior Administration in the office of the Chief of District Warsaw, Reich Department Manager Dr. Gauweiler.

Page 59. Statistical details for the District Warsaw Append I

	Garwolin	Grojec.	Lowitsch.	Minsk	Ostrow	Sieldlco	Skierniewice.	Sochaczew.	Sokolow.	Warsaw land	Warsaw Town	Total in the District.
Area S qkm	1624½	1698	1374	1228	1467	2000	926	2126	2528	2853	141	17.960
Towns	2	4	2	2	3	3	1	5	2	9	1	34
Communities	17	18	13	15	9	22	10	20	26	38	-	188
Villages Industrial Settlements etc	500	947	390	390	400 350	355	265	841	794	2091	-	ab.6850
Inhabitants	185000	143645	145000	132076	102600	166000	92045	233000	190000	601678	1314442	ab. 3,300,000
Racial Germans	2000	3000	1300	350	60	30	1500	5000	20	5000	ab 6000	ab. 27000
Jews	24807	16818	18000	15000	150	44600	6966	20000	25000	80000	393935	ab. 666000

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2617A-PS

Nov, 25,1945

I,H.E. MANKIEWITZ, 157503, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct transl tion of doc. no. 2617A-PS

H. E. MANKIEWITZ
157503

2617A-PS

H1129-0129

124
1 F

AREA 12 GERMANY
JEWS. PERSECUTION OF
APP. 1934. BOOK COVER
OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC
BOOK "THE JEW AND THE
WORKER" BY F. O. H.
SCHULZ. OSS 736589

2648 PS

2648-PS

2648 PS ✓

H1129-0129A

2649-PS

2649 PS

AREA 12 GERMANY
JEWS PERSECUTION OF APP. 1933
GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC PUBLICATIONS
OSS 736592

H1129-0130

2649 PS

H1129-0131

1 L4
1 G

GIBT ES JÜDISCHE RITUAL-MORDE

AREA 12 GERMANY
JEWS, PERSUCTION OF
APP. 1933. ANTI-SEMITIC BOOK
COVER "ARE THERE JEWISH
RITUAL MURDERS?" OSS 736590

2650-PS

2650 PS ✓

Exhibit U.S.A. 256
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

Hi129-0132

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2662-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Hitler, A. MEIN KAMPF
(Pages 724-725)

"And again it is the National Socialist Movement which has to fulfill its most tremendous task:

It must open the eyes of the people with regard to foreign nations and must remind them again and again of the true enemy* of our present-day world. In the place of the hate against Aryans -- from whom we may be separated by almost everything, to whom however, we are tied by common blood or the great tie of a common culture -- it must dedicate to the general anger the evil enemy of mankind, as the true cause of all suffering.

It must see to it, however, that, at least in our country, he be recognized as the most mortal enemy and that the struggle against him may show, like a flaming beacon of a better era, to other nations too, the road to salvation for a struggling Aryan mankind."

* ie, the Jew.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO
DOCUMENT NO. 2662-PS

17 November 1945

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2662-PS.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
P/O, W.R.N.S.
66370.

2662-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 268
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

2663

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2663-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Voelkischer Beobachter
of 1 February 1939

Excerpt from Hitler speech to Reichstag of 30 January 1939.

"If the international Jewish financiers within and without Europe Succeded in plunging the nations once more into a world war then the result will not be the Bolshevisation of the world and thereby the victory of Jewry but the obliteration of the Jewish race in Europe....."

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2663-PS

25 November 1945

I, Dr. O.S. BRANDES, X 046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2663-PS.

Dr. O.S. BRANDES
X046166

H1129-0133

2663-PS

(EXTRACT)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2664-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Extract from HITLER'S Speech to the Reichstag, 30 January 1939, quoted from "Völkischer Beobachter" Munich Edition, 1 February 1939, No.32, p.6

Once more I will assume the part of a prophet: If the International Money Jews in Europe and abroad should again succeed in dragging the nations into another World War, the result will be - not the Bolshevisation of the world, and thus the victory of Jewry - but the annihilation of the Jewish Race in Europe.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

17 November 1945

I, LUDWIG HARTMAN, Tec/4, ASN 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2664-PS.

LUDWIG HARTMAN
Tec/4, ASN 37446052

2664-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 270
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

H1129-0135

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2665-PS
OFFICE OF US. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

W E L T K A M P F

DIE JUDENFRAGE IN GESCHICHTE UND GEGENWART

HERAUSGEBER: WILHELM GRAU /SCHRIFTLEITER: PETER-HEINZ SERAPHIM

NO. 1/2 / APRIL - SEPTEMBER 1944

Page 71:

"The Jewish question will be solved for Europe only when the last Jew has left the European continent."

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2665 - PS

24 November 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2665-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O, W.R.N.S.
36482

2665-PS

H1129-0136

Exhibit U.S.A. 269
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2668 - PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Black Corps (Das Schwarze Korps)

8 August 1940 (Page 2, no. 32)

.....And Don't Forget The Jews.

Just like the Jewish question will be solved for Germany only when the last Jew has been deported, the rest of Europe should also realize that the German peace which awaits it must be a peace without Jews.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2668-PS

24th, November 1945

I, Pfc ERNST M. COHN 33 925 738; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German langunages; and that the above is true and correct translation of the Document 2668-PS.

Pfc ERNST M. COHN

33 925 738

2668-PS

H1129-0137

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2671-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Decree

Regarding the designation of busniesses in the Generalgouvernement.

Dated 23 November 1939

(Verordnungsblatt of the Governor General for occupied Polish territory, #8, P.61, 30 November 1939)

On the basis #5 paragraph 1 of the decree of the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich regarding the administration of Occupied Polish Territory, dated 12 October 1939 (Reichs-gesetzblatt 1 S. 2077), I order that:

#1. Businesses owned by Germans shall be marked as German businesses. They may use Polish firm designations as well.

#2. Businesses owned by Poles must have Polish firm markings. They may carry German firm designations as well.

#3. Jewish businesses shall be marked with the star of Zion which must be clearly visible from the street; no German firm designations may be carried by them.

#4. (1) Failure to comply is punishable by imprisonment
(2) Judgment will be passed by special courts.

The Covernor General for the
Occupied Polish Territories

FRANK

1) Verordnungsblatt GGP. S. 61; enforced as of 1 December 1939 (A 120 #10 Abs.2)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2671-PS

24. November 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2671-PS

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O, W.R.N.S.
36482

2671-PS

H1129-0138

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2672-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Verordnungsblatt (set of decrees)
of the Governor General for the occupied Polish Territory
(1939), p. 61

D E C R E E
concerning the designation of Jews and Jewesses
in the Government General
of 23 November 1939

On the basis of #5 paragraph 1 of the decree of the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich on the administration of occupied Polish territory, dated 12 Octover 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt I S. 2077), I order

#1

All Jews and Jewesses, who are in Gouvernement General territory and who have reached the ago of ten, shall be obliged to wear a white band not less than 10 cm wide on the right sleeve of their coats and overcoats beginning 1 December 1939.

#2

Jews and Jewesses shall procure these arm bands themselves and shall furnish them with the appropriate markings.

#3

(1) Failure to comply is punishable by imprisonment
(2) Judgment will be passed by special courts

#4

The necessary regulations concerning the execution of this order will be released by the Chief of Section for Internal Administration, in the Office of the Governor General.

Cracow, 23 November 1939

The Governor General
For the occupied Polish territories
FRANK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2672-PS

24 November 1945

I, Dr. O. S. BRANDES, X 046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2672-PS.

Dr. O. S. BRANDES
046166

2672-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2673-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DAS ARCHIV
No. 90, 30 October 1941, p. 495

The Reich Minister of the Interior issued a police decree concerning marking of Jews, dated 1 September 1941 (RGBl. I, p. 547), according to which Jews, effectiv 19 September 1941, are allowed to appear in public only, if they wear a yellow Jewish star, which has to be worn visibly on the left breast side of the upper garment.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2673-PS

November 25, 1945.

I MAX MANLIN, [illegible], hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2673-PS.

MAX MANLIN

2673-PS

H1129-0140

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2682-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Voelkischer Beobachter

of 5 December 1938

Page 5 No.339

No more Jewish drivers

Immediate repeal of drivers' licenses and registration papers.

Heinrich Himmler, the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, issued the following preliminary police ordinance on the repeal of drivers' licenses and registration papers of mechanized vehicles issued to Jews:

The dastardly murder by the Jew GRUENSPAN which aimed at the entire German people makes the Jews appear as unreliable and unfit for owning and driving of mechanized vehicles. Subject to a definitive regulation the following is decreed:

1. For general security and police reasons and for the protection of the public I herewith prohibit all Jews of German nationality living in Germany from driving of mechanized vehicles of all kinds and herewith repeal their drivers' licenses, effective immediately.

2. Jews of German nationality living in Germany are prohibited from owning cars and motor cycles (with and without side-car). As to trucks additional regulation is reserved.

3. Jews of German nationality living in Germany must deliver up their drivers' licenses of all grades as well as the registration cards for cars and motor-cycles without delay by 31 December 1938 at the latest to the respective police precincts or registration offices. The official plates are to be submitted with the registration cards for being destamped.

4. The competent police and administrative offices have to take the necessary measures.

5. Offenses will be punished in accordance with existing laws.

This police ordinance becomes effective immediately upon its publication by the press. No further communication will be made officially to the authorities in question.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2682-PS

I, WILLIARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR., 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2682-Ps.

WILLIARD E.SKIDMORE
Lt.(jg)USNR. 391500

2682-PS

H1129-0141

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2682 PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Article P.5, No 339, 5 Dec 38 issue VOELKISCHER BOEBACHTER

RESTRICTION AGAINST JEWS IN BERLIN BEGINNING 6 DECEMBER

In accordance with Reichs-Police-Decree (Reichs-polizeiverordnung) of the 28 November, 1938 Berlin, 4 Dec in regard to the appearance of Jews in public the President of the Police (Polizeipraesident) for the statepolice district (Landes-polizeibezirk) of Berlin has issued a first order, which will become effective on the 6 December, 1938. It decrees, that streets, squares, parks, and buildings, which are affected by the restriction against Jews, are not to be entered or driven through in vehicles by Jews of German citizenship or by Jews without citizenship.

If such Jews are still residents of a district, which is affected by the restriction against Jews, at the time when this decree becomes effective, they will have to use a permit issued by the police station of this residential district in order to cross the border of the restricted area. Effective July, 1939 and thereafter permits for residents of the restricted area will not be issued anymore.

The restriction against Jews in Berlin includes

1. all theaters, cinemas, cabarets, public cencert and lecture halls, museums, amusement places, the exhibition halls at the Messedamm including the exhibition area and radio-tower, the Deutschland-halle and the Sportplace, the Reichs-sports-field (Reichssports-feld), and all sports-places including the ice-skating rinks

2. all public and private bathing establishments and indoor baths as well as open-air baths (Freibaeder).

3. the Wilhelmstrasse from the Leipziger Strasse up to Unter den Linden including the Wilhelmplatz

4. the Vossstrasse from the Hermann-Goering-Strasse up to the Wilhelmstrasse

5. the Reichs-Honor-Monument (Reichsehrenmal) including the sidewalk on the north side of Unter den Linden from the university to the Zeughaus (Military Historical Museum)

Exempted from articles 1-2 are the institutions and events, which have been opened to Jewish visitors in accordance with propery authorized permission. Intentional or neglectful violation will be punished with a fine of up to 150 Reichsmark or confinement up to six weeks.

In addition it is announced among other things, that still more thorough orders of execution (Durchfuehrungsverordnungen) will be issued. This restriction against Jews does not apply to Foreign Jews. It is probable that the restriction against Jews which has no time limits, will soon be extended to include a large number of Berlin streets. In this respect the main streets and thorough-fares of Berlin especially come into consideration, because in these streets in particular Jewry even today more or less dominates the street-scene. The rows of streets in the center and the north of Berlin, where the Jewish element has predominated for centuries already, as for example the Muenz-Linien-, and Grenadier-Strasse, will probably not be included in the districts restricted against Jews. It is therefore to be recommended that the Jews start right now looking for another residence in one of the above-mentioned parts of Berlin, and perhaps effect an exchange of

2682-PS

H1129-0142

residence with one of the blood germans (Volksgenossen) residing there. Furthermore, the Jews can figure on being restricted to purely Jewish inns in the future.

I, A. Flandreau, Civ. 046303, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2682 P.S.

H1129-0143

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2683- PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER

of 15/16 November 1938 (page 1, column 3)

Universities barred for Jews.

A decree of the Reich Minister for Education taking immediate effect.

It is known that the Reich Minister for Science, Training and Education for a long time has admitted Jews to the German universities to a very modest extent only. The draft of a bill now in preparation provides that in future no more Jews will be admitted to German universities.

The indignation of the German people aroused by the infamous crime of the Jew GRUENSPAN called for immediate action as German students cannot be expected to work along with Jews in the universities and their installations any longer. Reich Minister Rust therefore has ordered the rectors of German universities by telegraph to prohibit Jews from participating in the lectures and exercises as well as from entering the university buildings.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2683 - PS

25th November, 1945

I, SKIDMORE, WILLARD E., Lt (jg) 391 590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2683 - PS.

SKIDMORE WILLARD E.
Lt (jg)
391 590

2683-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 259
~~2697~~ Filed Dec. 13, 1945

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2697-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D E R S T U E R M E R , No. 2, January 1935
Excerpts from
Article cutilled "The Chosen People of the Criminals"

p. 4.

The history book of the Jewr which is usually called the "Holy Scriptures" impresses us as a horrible criminal romance.....
This "holy" book abounds in murder, incest, fraud theft and indicency....."

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2697-PS

25 November 1945

I, Dr. O.J. BRANDES, X046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2697-PS.

Dr. O.J. BRANDES
X 046166

H1129-0144

2697-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2698-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 260
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

Der Stürmer No 50
December 1938

Exerpt from article entitled
"Two Little Talmud Jews"

P.1 The thora is the old testament law book of the Jews. It contains:

The five books of Moses and all the oaths, curses, the criminal recipes and provisions of the God Jehovah for the Jewish people. The Talmud is the great Jewish book of crimes that the Jew practises in his daily life.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2698-PS

Nov. 26, 1945

I, O. J. BRANDES, X-04 61 66, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. 2698-PS.

O. J. BRANDES
X-04 61 66

H1129-0145

2698-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 258
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2699 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From "Der Stuermer", Nurnberg, April 1937, Number 19, Vol. 15 Page 1.

Ritual Murder.

The murder of the 10 years old Gertrud Lenhoff in Quirschied (Saarpfalz)

(last line)

The Jews are our MISFORTUNE!

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2699 PS

26 November 1945

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, 2nd Lt. (jg), USNR, 391590 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2699 PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
2nd Lt., (jg) USNR
391590

H1129-0146

2699-PS

H1129-0147

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2699-PS (Supplement)
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From
"DER STÜRMER"
Nürnberg, April 1937

Page 2, column 1, par. 6 to 9.

Also the numerous confessions made by the Jews show that the execution of ritual murders is a law to the Talmud Jew. The former Chief Rabbi (and later monk) Teofiti declares, f. i., that the ritual murders take place especially on the Jewish Purim (in memory of the Persian murders) and Passover (in memory of the murder of Christ).

The instructions are as follows:

The blood of the victims is to be tapped by force. On Passover, it is to be used in wine and matzos; thus, a small part of the blood is to be poured into the dough of the matzos and into the wine. The mixing is done by the Jewish head of the family.

The procedure is as follows: the family head empties a few drops of the fresh and powdered blood into the glass, wets the fingers of the left hand with it and sprays (blesses) with it everything on the table. The head of the family then says: "Dam Izzardia chynim heroff dever Isyn porech harbe hossen maschus pohorus" (Exod. VII, 12) ("Thus we ask God to send the ten plagues to all enemies of the Jewish faith.") Then they eat, and at the end the head of the family exclaims: "Sfach, chaba, moscho kol hagoym!" ("May all Gentiles perish - as the child whose blood is contained in the bread and wine!")

The fresh (or dried and powdered) blood of the slaughtered is further used by young married Jewish couples, by pregnant Jewesses, for circumcision and so on. Ritual murder is recognized by all Talmud Jews. The Jew believes he absolves himself thus of his sins.

- - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2699-PS

27 November 1945.

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., O-1558004, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correction translation of Document No. 2699-PS. (Supplement).

WALTER R. SELIGSON,
1st Lt., O-1558004.

2699-PS

H1129-0148

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2700 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"D e r S t u e r m e r"

Edited by Julius Streicher

Nuernberg, July 1938

Nr. 28 vol 16

(page 5 column 3

paragraph 3)

2700 PS

H1129-0149

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2700-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

The ritual murder

Jews slaughter (schaechten) men.

Who ever had the occasion, to be an eyewitness during the slaughtering of animals or to see at least a truthful film on the slaughtering, will never forget this horrible experience. It is atrocious. And unwillingly, he is reminded of the crimes, which the Jews have committed for centuries on men. He will be reminded of the ritual murder. History points out hundreds of cases, in which non-Jewish children were tortured to death. They also were given the same incision through the throat, as it is found on slaughtered animals. They also were slowly bled to death while fully conscious.-

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2700 PS

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2700-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

2700 PS

H1129-0150

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2704-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D E C R E E

Concerning the Prohibition of Jewish Religious Slaughter.
(Verordnung ueber das Schlachtverbot, of 26 October 1939)

(Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs fuer die besetzten polnischen Gebiete 1939.) Page 7.

By the virtue of Section 5, paragraph 1, of the decree of the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor concerning the administration of the occupied Polish territories of October 12 1939, I decree as follows:

Section 1.

Cruelty to animals in any form is untenable in an area under German sovereignt Therefore, effective immediately, I forbid Jewish ritual slaughter (Schaechten that is, the painful killing of animals by slow bleeding, for the purpose of consumption of so-called kosher meat.

Section 2.

(1) A person who is guilty of Jewish ritual slaughter shall be punished by internment in a penitentiary for a term of not less than one year.

(2) The same punishment that applies to the person committing the crime shall apply to an accessory, instigator, and accomplice.

(3) The attempt shall be punished in the same manner as the accomplished crime.

(4) Sentence to internment in a penitentiary can be executed by internment in concentration camps.

Warsaw, 26 October 1939

The Governor General
For Occupied Polish Territories

FRANK

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2704-PS

November 16, 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr. 2704-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt. 01332102

2704 PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 265
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

H1129-0151

DOCUMENT 2709-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 23 and

Page 40vand 41

PRESENT OPERATION AND EFFECTS

of the

ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT IN CENTRAL GERMANY.

From

Ralph C. Busser,
American Consul. Leipzig, Germany.

Date of Completion: April 5, 1933.

Date of Mailing: April 10, 1933.

In Dresden several weeks ago uniformed "Nazis" raided the Jewish Prayer House (Bethaus), interrupted the evening religious service, arrested 25 worshippers, and tore the holy insignia or emlems from their head covering worn while praying.

Eighteen Jewish shops, including a bakery, mostly in Chemnitz, had their windows broken by rioters led by uniformed "Nazis".

Five of the Polish Jews arrested in Dresden were compelled to each drink one-half liter of castor oil. As most of the victims of assault are threatened with worse violence if they report the attacks, it is not known to what extent fanatical "Nazis" are still terrorizing Jews, communists, and Social Democrats, who are considered as favoring the old Parliamentary regime in Germany.

Some of the Jewish men assaulted had to submit to the shearing of their boards, or to the clipping of their hair in the shape of steps. One Polish Jew in Chemnitz had his hair torn out by the roots.

2709-PS

H1129-0152

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2709 - PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Freiwilliger Bericht.

- Streng Vertraulich -

Page 23 STEMPEL

Auszugsweise Uebersetzung:

Gegenwaertige Vorgaenge und Auswirkungen der antijuedischen Bewegung in Mitteldeutschland.

Von: Ralph C. Busser.
Amerikanischer Konsul Leipzig, Deutschland.

Verfasst am 5. April 1933.
Abgesandt am 10. April 1933.

Page 40.

In Dresden haben vor mehreren Wochen uniformierte "Nazis" das juedische Bethaus ueberfallen, den Abendgottesdienst unterbrochen, 25 Andaechtige verhaftet, und heilige Abzeichen oder Sinnbilder von ihren Kopfbedeckungen gerissen, die waehrend des Gebets getragen werden.

18 juedischen Geschaeften, einschliesslich einer Baeckerei, zumeist in Chemnitz wurden die Fenster von Anfuehrern, die von uniformierten "Nazis " angefuehrt wurden, eingeschlagen.

Fuenf von den in Dresden verhafteten polnischen Juden, wurden gezwungen je einen halben Liter Rizihusoel zu trinken. Da die meisten Opfer dieser Angriffe mit aergeren Gewalttaetigkeiten bedroht werden, im Falle sie diese Vorgaenge zur Anzeige bringen, konnte nicht festgestellt werden, in welchem Ausmasse fanatische "Nazis", Juden , Kommunisten und Sozial Demokraten, von denen angenommen wird, dass sie die parlamentarische Regierungsform bevorzugen, noch immer terrorisieren.

Einigen der angegriffenen Juden wurden die Baerte abgeschnitten. In Chemnitz wurde einem polnischen Juden das Haar bei den Wurzeln ausgerissen.

- 1 -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2709 - PS

26th November 1945

I, T.W. SCHOENFELD; 51 029; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the abpve is a true and correct translation of Document 2709 - PS.

T.W. SCHOENFELD

51 029

2709-PS

H1129-0153

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2710 - PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXTRACT FROM VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER.

Saturday, 26 February 1938 No. 57, Page 4, Col. 6,

ADOLF HITLER SPEAKS

" In our case, we will energetic action against the jewish agitators in Germany."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2710 - PS

26th November, 1945.

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O W.R.N.S. 36 482; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2710 - PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O W.R.N.S.
36 482

2710 PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 267
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

H1129-0154

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2711-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FRAENKISCHE TAGESZEITUNG - NUERNBERG

No. 186, Thursday, 11th August 1938.

Page 1. SYMBOLIC ACTION

In Nuernberg the Synagogue is being demolished! JULIUS STREICHER himself inaugurates the work by a speech lasting more than an hour and a half. By his order then - so to speak as a prelude of the demolition - the tremendous Star of David came off the cupola."....

Page 2. Caption for picture:

JULIUS STREICHER thanks the mayor of the city of the Reich Party Rallies (Reichsparteitage), WILLY LIEBEL, for his energetic support.

Page 4. Caption for picture in col.:

The crown of the cupola, the Jewish Star of David, disappears forever.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 2711-PS

24. November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc. 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2711-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc. 33925738

2711-PS

PARTIAL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2712-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Extract from Volkischer Beobachter

No 315 Page 2, Column 2.

Friday
11, November 1938.

Anti-Jewish Demonstrations throughout the Reich.
Volkischer Baobachter correspondent

Berlin 10, November.

On the announcement of the death of the German diplomat, von Rath, who was killed at the hands of a cowardly Jewish assassin, spontaneous anti-Jewish demonstrations have developed throughout the Reich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2712-PS

Nov. 26,1945.

I,ESME SHERRIFF 2/O, W.R.N.S.,36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. 2712-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O W.R.N.S.
36482

H1129-0155

2712 PS

H1129-0156

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2715-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Voelkischer Beobachter, # 315, 11 November 1938

p. 2.

ANTISEMITIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE ENTIRE REICH
Special report of the Voelkischer Beobachter

Berlin, 10 November.

After it had become known that the German Diplomat VOM RATH who had been struck down by the hand of a murderous coward, had died, spontaneous antisemitic demonstrations developed all over the Reich.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2715-PS.

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lieut, Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2715-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lieut., Inf.,
O-1332102

H1129-0157

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2736-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"Just as the fist of awakening Germany struck down on these racial dregs, the fist of awakening Europe will strike down on them one day...

"Without commiseration or mercy the blow shall then be struck. The world enemy will collapse and Europe will have its peace."

2736-PS. Dr. Josehp Goebbles, "Die Zeit ohne Beispiel" (Time without precedent) 4th Edition 1942, p. 531.

CERTIVICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2736-PS.

24 November 1945

I, Jean BRANDES, X 046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2736-PS.

JEAN BRANDES
X 046166

2736 PS

H1129-0158

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2737-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

ALFRED ROSENBERG: DAS PARTEIPROGRAMM, WESEN, GRUNDSAETZE, UND ZIELE DER NSDAP.
The Party Program, Nature, Fundamentals, and Goals of the NSDAP.

25th Printing 1943

from p. 27...it (National Socialism) recognizes that the individual tribes of the German language area belong to different but closely related races.... but that a mixture with the Jewish enemy races, which are basically different in their entire mental and physical structure, would only lead to bastardization.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2737-PS

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lieut., Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2737-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lieut., Inf.,
O-1332102

H1129-0159

Exhibit U.S.A. 296
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2738-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. WILHELM HOETTL
26 November 1945.

I, Wilhelm Hoettl, state herewith under oath:

My name is Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, (Major of the SS). My occupation until the German collapse was that of a reporter and deputy Gruppenleiter in Amt VI (Office VI) of the Reichs Security Office ("Reichssicherheitshauptampt")

Amt VI of the RSHA was the so-called Foreign Section of the Security Service and it was engaged in the Intelligence Service in all countries in the world. It corresponded somewhat to the English Intelligence Service. The group to which I belonged was occupied in the Intelligence Service of Southeastern Europe (the Balkans).

At the end of August 1944 I was talking to SS-Obersturmbann-fuehrer Adolf Eichmann, whom I had known since 1938. The conversation took place in my home in Budapest.

According to my knowledge Eichmann was, at that time, Abteilungs-leiter in Amt IV (the Gestapo) of the Reich Security Office ("Reichs-sicherheitshauptampt") and in addition to that he had been ordered by Himmler to get a hold of the Jews in all the European countries and to transport them to Germany. Eichmann was then very much im-pressed with the fact that Rumania had withdrawn from the war in those days. Therefore, he had come to me to get information about the military situation which I received daily from the Hungarian Ministry of War and from the Commander of the Waffen-SS in Hungary. He expressed his conviction that Germany had now lost the war and that he, personally, had no further chance. He knew that he would be considered one of the main war criminals by the United Nations since he had millions of Jewish lives on his conscience. I asked him how many that was, to which he answered that although the number

Initials W.H.

H1129-0160

was a great Reich secret, he would tell me since I, as a historian, would be interested and that he would probably not return anyhow from his command in Rumania. He had, shortly before that, made a report to Himmler, as the latter wanted to know the exact number of Jews who had been killed. On the basis of his information he had obtained the following result:

Approximately four million Jews had been killed in the various extermination camps while an additional two million met death in other ways, the major part of which were shot by operational squads of the Security Police during the campaign against Russia.

Himmler was not satisfied with the report since, in his opinion, the number of Jews, who had been killed, must have been more than six million. Himmler had stated, that he would send a man from his Office of Statistics to Eichmann, so that he could make a new report on the basis of Eichmann's material, in which exact figures should be worked out.

I have to believe that this information, given to me by Eichmann, was correct, as he, among all the persons in question, certainly had the best survey of the figures of the Jews who had been murdered. In the first place, he "delivered" so to speak the Jews to the extermination camps through his special squads and knew, therefore, the exact figure and, in the second place, as Abteilungsleiter in Amt IV (the Gestapo) of the RSHA, who was also responsible for Jewish matters, he knew indeed better than anyone else the number of Jews who had died in other ways.

In addition to that, Eichmann was at that moment in such a state of mind as a result of the events, that he certainly had no intention of telling me something that was not true.

Initials W.H.

H1129-0161

I, myself, know the details of this conversation so well because I was, naturally, very much affected and I had already, prior to the German collapse, given detailed data about it to American Quarters in a neutral foreign country with which I was in touch at that time.

Initials W.H.

I hereby swear, that the above statements have been made by me voluntarily and without duress or compulsion, and that the above statements are true according to my best knowledge and belief.

(signed) Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl

Signed and sworn to before me in Nuernberg, Germany this 26th day of November 1945.

(signed) FREDERICK L. FELTON
Lieutenant USNR
#253345

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2738-PS

27 November 1945.

I, H. J. HARRISON, a member of the British War Crimes Executive European Section, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of Document 2738-PS.

H. J. HARRISON

2738-PS

H1129-0162

DOCUMENT NO. 2738-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. WILHELM HOETTL
26 November 1945.

Ich, Wilhelm Hoettl, sage hiermit unter Eid aus:

Meine Name ist Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, SS-Sturmbannfuehrer (Major der SS). Meine Beschaeftigung bis zum deutschen Zusammenbruch war die eines Referenten und stellvertretenden Gruppenleiters im Amte VI des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes.

Das Amt VI des RSHA war das sogenannte Auslandsamt des SD und beschaeftigte sich mit dem Nachrichtendienst in allen Laendern der Erde. Es entspricht etwa dem englischen Intelligence Service. Die Gruppe, der ich angehoerte, beschaeftigte sich mit dem Nachrichtendienst im Südosten Europas (Balkan).

Ende August 1944 unterhielt ich mich mit dem mir seit 1938 bekannten SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Adolf Eichmann. Die Unterhaltung fand in meiner Wohnung in Budapest statt.

Eichmann war zu diesem Zeitpunkte nach meinem Wissen Abteilungsleiter im Amte IV (Gestapo) des Reichsicherheitshauptamtes und darueber hinaus von Himmler beauftragt, in allen europaeischen Laendern die Juden zu erfassen und nach Deutschland zu transportieren. Eichmann stand damals stark under dem Eindruck des in diesen Tagen erfolgten Kriegsaustrittes Rumaeniens. Deswegen war er auch zu mir gekommen, um sich ueber die militaerische Lage zu informieren, die ich taeglich vom Ungarischen Honved- (Kriegs) Ministerium und dem Befehlshaber der Waffen-SS in Ungarn bekam. Er gab seiner Ueberzeugung Ausdruck, dass der Krieg nunmehr fuer Deutschland verloren sei und er damit fuer seine Person keine weitere Chance mehr habe. Er wisse dass er von den Vereinigten Nationen als einer der Hauptkriegsverbrecher betrachtet wuerde, weil er Millionen von Judenleben am Gewissen habe. Ich fragte ihn, wieviele das seien, worauf er

W.H.

H1129-0163

antwortete, die Zahl sei zwar ein grosses Reichgeheimniss, doch wuerde er sie mir sagen, da ich auch als Historiker dafuer Interesse haben muesste und er von seinem Kommando nach Rumaenien wahrscheinlich doch nicht mehr zurueckkehren wuerde. Er habe kurze Zeit vorher einen Bericht fuer Himmler gemacht, da dieser die genaue Zahl der getoeteten Juden wissen wollte. Er sei auf Grund seiner Informationen dabei zu folgendem Ergebniss gekommen:

In den verschiedenen Vernichtungslagern seien etwa vier Millionen Juden getoetet worden, waehrend weitere zwei Millionen auf andere Weise den Tod fanden, wobei der Grossteil davon durch die Einsatzkommandos der Sicherheitspolizei waehrend des Feldzuges gegen Russland durch Erschiessen getoetet wurden.

Himmler sei mit dem Bericht nicht zufrieden gewesen, da nach seiner Meinung die Zahl der getoeteten Juden grösser als 6 Millionen sein muesse. Himmler hatte erklaert, dass er einen Mann von seinem statistischen Amt zu Eichmann schicken werde, damit dieser auf Grund des Materials von Eichmann einen neuen Bericht verfasse, wo die genaue Zahl ausgearbeitet werden sollte.

Ich muss annehmen, dass diese Information Eichmanns mir gegenueber richtig war, da er von allen in Betracht kommenden Personen bestimmt die beste Uebersicht ueber die Zahl der ermordeten Juden hatte. Erstens "lieferte" er so-zu-sagen durch seine Sonderkommandos die Juden zu den Vernichtungsanstalten und kannte daher diese Zahl genau und zweitens wusste er als Abteilungsleiter im Amte IV des RSHA, der (W.H.) auch fuer die Judenangelegenheiten zustaendig war, bestimmt am besten die Zahl der auf andere Weise umgekommenen Juden.

W.H.

2738-PS

Dazu kam, dass Eichmann zu diesem Augenblick durch die Ereignisse bestimmt in einer solchen seelischen Verfassung war, dass er gar nicht die Absicht hatte, mir etwas Unwahres zu sagen.

Ich selbst weiss die Einzelheiten dieses Gespräches deswegen so genau, weil es mich erklaerlicher Weise sehr bewegt hatte und ich auch bereits vor dem deutschen Zusammenbruch naehere Angaben darueber an eine amerikanische Stelle im neutralen Ausland machte, mit der ich zur diesem Zeitpunkte in Verbindung stand.

W.H.

Ich schwoere, dass ich die obigen Angaben freiwillig und ohne Zwang gemacht habe, und dass die obigen Angaben nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen der Wahrheit entsprechen.

(gez.) Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl

In meiner Gegenwart, am 26th November 1945, in Nuernberg, Deutschland, beschworen und eigenhandig unterzeichnet.

(gez.) Frederick L. Felton
Lieutenant U.S.N.R.
#253345

H1129-0164

2738-PS

H1129-0165

Exhibit U.S.A. 274
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3048-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Voelkischer Beobachter
Wiener Ausgobe
Wien
Dienstag, 15 September 1942

Boldur von Schirach's speech before the European Youth Congress held in Vienna on 14 September 1942

Page 2, column 2 -

The Jew a danger to culture.

****

"Every Jew who exerts influence in Europe is a danger to European culture. If anyone reproaches me with having driven from this city, which was once the European metropolis of Jewry, tens of thousands upon tens of thousands of Jews into the ghetto of the East, I feel myself compelled to reply: I see in this an action contributing to European culture."

****

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3048-PS

26 November 1945.

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 3048-PS. (Partial)

GERARD SCHAEFER,
2nd Lt., 01332102.

3048 PS

Part 1 of 240

H1129-0166

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3051-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

First Document: (Translator's note: sheet of paper approximately 4 inches by 6 inches, containing pencil notes as follows:)

General Field Marshal
has noted.

initials illegible
20 Nov.

I.A. (by order)
initials illegible
15 Nov 38

Second Document:

C O P Y

II
I. Teletype

Berlin, 10 November 1938

1) To all Headquarters and Stations of the State Police.

2) To all Sections and Sub-sections of the SD.

Urgently to be submitted!

Re: Measures against Jews.

Following my order of tonight, I explicitly point out that looting will be barred under all circumstances by using corresponding measures.

Looters are to be arrested. For more details, instructions will be given by me.

The Reich "Ministry of Justice" (Reichsjustizministerium) has instructed all Public Prosecutors to put at the disposal of the State Police the prisons to hold the arrested Jews.

In addition, the Reich Ministry of Justice asks that in no case are orders to be issued against persons who may have been arrested during the action.

Finally, the Reich Ministry of Justice has instructed the Public Prosecutors not to proceed in any interrogation on matters of the Jewish actions (Judenaktionen).

All this exclusively for your information.

The Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

Third Document:

C O P Y

Berlin, 10 November 1938.

Chief of the Security Police

I. Teletype

To all Headquarters of the State Police.

3051-PS

Referring to my teletype instructions, I instruct you once more that whenever, during the protest action, looting has occurred, you should proceed ruthlessly, by intensive interrogations, to establish the persons guilty and to secure the objects of the looting.

I ask you to inform me by 11 November 1938, at 8 AM, by telegram, all cases of looting known to you, indicating just the facts and the guilty persons in front.

Before turning over these persons to the examining judge, you must get my instructions.

If necessary, the Kripo can be used to clear up the facts.

Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

Fourth Document:

SECRET

Copy of Teletype from Munich, 10 November 1938, 1:20 AM.

To all
Headquarters and Stations of the State Police.

To all
Districts and Sub-districts of the SD.

Urgent! Submit immediately to the Chief or his deputy!

Re:
Measures against Jews tonight.

Because of the attempt on the life of the Secretary of the Legation vom Rath in Paris tonight, 9-10 November 1938, demonstrations against Jews are to be expected throughout the Reich. The following instructions are given on how to treat these events:

1) The Chiefs of the State Police, or their deputies, must get in telephonic contact with the political leaders (Gauleitung oder Kreisleitung) who have jurisdiction over their districts and have to arrange a joint meeting with the appropriate inspector or commander of the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei) to discuss the organization of the demonstrations. At these discussions the political leaders have to be informed that the German Police has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police the following instructions, in accordance with which the political leaders should adjust their own measures.

a) Only such measures should be taken which do not involve danger to German life or property. (For instance synagogues are to be burned down only when there is no danger of fire to the surroundings).

b) Business and private apartments of Jews may be destroyed but not looted. The police is instructed to supervise the execution of this order and to arrest looters.

c) On business streets, particular care is to be taken that non-Jewish business should be protected from damage.

d) Foreigners, even Jews, are not to be molested.

2) The demonstrations which are going to take place should not be hindered by the police provided that the instructions quoted above in section 1 are carried out. The police has only to supervise compliance with the instructions.

3) Upon receipt of this telegram, in all synagogues and offices of the Jewish communities the available archives should be seized by the police, to forestall destruction during the demonstrations. This refers only to valuable historical material, not to new lists of taxes, etc. The archives are to be turned over to the competent SD offices.

4) The direction of the measures of the Security Police concerning the demonstrations against Jews is vested with the organs of the State Police, inasmuch as the inspectors of the Security Police are not issuing their own orders. In order to carry out the measures of the Security Police, officials of the Criminal Police as well as members of the SD of the "Verfuegungstruppe" and the allgemeinen SS may be used.

5) Inasmuch as in the course of the events of this night the employment of officials used for this purpose would be possible, in all districts as many Jews, especially rich ones, are to be arrested as can be accommodated in the existing prisons (Haftraeumen). For the time being only healthy men not too old are to be arrested. Upon their arrest, the appropriate concentration camps should be contacted immediately, in order to confine them in these camps as fast as possible. Special care should be taken that the Jews arrested in accordance with these instructions are not mistreated.

6) The contents of this order are to be forwarded to the appropriate inspectors and commanders of the Ordnungspolizei and to the districts of the SD (SD-Oberabschnitte und SD-Unterabschnitte), adding that the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police ordered this police measure. The Chief of the Ordnungspolizei has given the necessary instructions to the Ordnungspolizei, including the fire brigade. In carrying out the ordered measures, the closest harmony should be assured between the Sicherheitspolizei and the Ordnungspolizei.

The receipt of this telegram is to be confirmed by the Chiefs of the State Police or their deputies by telegram to the Gestapo, care of SS Standartenfuehrer Huellner.

/s/ Heydrich,
SS Gruppenfuehrer.

Fifth Document:

C O P Y

Teletype

To all Headquarters of the State Police
" " Districts and Sub-districts of the SD.

H1129-0168

3051-PS

Protest actions are stopped (see information of press and radio).

An increased patrol activity is to be instituted for the coming night in cooperation with the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei).

Actions still taking place should be barred. However, the justified indignation of the population should be taken into consideration.

Ruthless proceedings should be taken against looters.

The arrests should be continued without restriction and exclusively by the Staatspolizei (leit) stellen.

Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3051-PS

25 November 1945

I, DR. FELIX EDWARD SHARTON, X-046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3051-PS.

FELIX EDWARD SHARTON
X-046312

H1129-0169

3051-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3058-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

The General Field Marshal has been informed. No steps are to be taken.

By Order
Roe (?)
15. 11. 38

The Chief of the
Security Police
LL B 4 - 5716/38 g

Berlin SW 11, 11 Nov. 1938
Prinz-Albrecht Strasse 8
Tel. A 2 Flora 0040.

P. 1 of
original

SECRET

Express letter

To:

The Prime Minister
Generla Field Marshal Goering. For the attention of Dr. Gritzbach
Secretary to the Ministry,

Berlin W 8,
Leipzieger Str. 3.

Subject: Action against the Jews.

The reports of the State Police offices which have so far been received up to 11. 11. 1938 the following general impression:

In numerous cities, looting of Jewish shops and business premises has occured. In order to avoid further looting, stron action was taken in all cases, 174 persons were arrested for looting.

The extent of the destruction of Jewish shops and housed cannot yet be verified by figures. The figures given in the reports: 815 shops destroyed, 171 dwelling-houses set on fire or destroyed, only indicate a fraction of the actual damage caused, as far as arson is concerned. Due to the urgency of the reporting, the reports received to date are entirely limited.to general statements such as " numerous " or " most shops destroyed ". Therefore the figures given must have been exceeded considerably.

191 Synagogues were set on fire, and another 76 completely destroyed. In addition 11 parish halls, (GEMEINDEHAUSER) cemetery chapels and similar buildings were set on fire and 3 more completely destroyed.

20,000 Jews were arrested, also 7 Aryans and 3 foreigners. The latter were arrested for their ownsafety.

36 deaths were reported and those seriously injured were also numbered at 36. Those killed and injured are Jews. One Jew is still missing. The Jews killed include one Polish national, and those injured include 2 Poles.

(Signed) Heydrich K.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3058-PS

26 November, 1945

I, ENID M. STANDRING, P/O WRNS, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3058-PS.

ENID M. STANDRING
P/O WRENS, 52012

3058-PS

H1129-0171

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3063-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist
German Labor Party.

The Chief Party Judge

Munich 33
Telephone: 50812-50815
50825
(illegible pencil notations)

Munich 13 February 1939

Sch/L.

To the
General Field Marshal Hermann Goering

BERLIN W. 8.
Leipziger Street 3

FILE

Dear Party Member Goering!

I enclose the report of my special senate about the procedure hitherto concluded concerning the excesses on the occasion of the anti-Jewish operations of 9 and 10 November 1938.

Heil Hitler!

(signed:)

Walter Buch

Enclosures

3063-PS

H1129-0172

Berlin, 22 February 1939.

(illegible pencil notation)

Dear Party Member Buch!

I thank you for forwarding the report of your special senate about the procedure hitherto concluded concerning the excesses on the occasion of the anti-Jewish operations of 9 and 10 November 1938, of which I have taken cognizance.

Heil Hitler!

your

(signed) GOERING

To the
Chief Party Judge
Dr. Walter Buch
Munich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3063- PS

5th December, 1945.

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON X 046313 AGO, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 3063- PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X 046313 AGO

3063-PS

H1129-0173

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3063 - PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist German Labor Party

Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht)

The Chief of the Central Office

Munich 33
Telephone 50812-50815
50825

File no. 47 (Dictation) Symbol - Sch/R

Secret Secret

Report

about

the events and judicial prodeedings in connection with the anti-semitic demonstrations of 9 November 1938.

On the evening of 9 November 1938, Reich propaganda director Party Member Dr. Goebbels told the Party leaders assembled at a social evening in the old town hall in Munich, that in the districts (Gauen) of Kurhessen and Magdeburg-Anhalt it had come to hostile Jewish demonstrations, during which Jewish shops were demolished and synagogues were set on fire. The Fuehrer at Goebbels's suggestion had decided, that such demonstrations were not to be prepared or organized by the Party,
Page 2 but so far as they originated spontaneously, they were not to be discouraged either. In other respects, Party Member Dr. Goebbels carried out the purport of what was prescribed in the teletype of the Reich propaganda administration of 10.Nov.1938 (12:30 to 1 o'clock)

(Enclosure 2)

It was probably understood by all the Party leaders present, from the oral instructions of the Reich propaganda director, that the Party should not appear outwardly as the originator of the demonstrations but in reality should organize and execute them. Instructions in this sense were telephoned immediately (thus a considerable time before transmission of the first teletype) to the bureaus of their districts (Gaue) by a large part of the Party members present.

On 10 November 1938 at 01:20 there was issued to the State police and to the State police main offices (Leitstellen) the enclosed teletype (enclosure 1) of the secret state police; at 01:40, the circular of the Reich propaganda director (enclosure 2); at 02:56, a circular of the staff of the deputy of the Fuehrer (enclosure 3) prohibiting setting fire to Jewish shops; the circular of 10 November 1938 of the staff of the deputy of the Fuehrer; (enclosure 4) at 15:15 confirmed that the Party carries
Page 3 no responsibility for drives (Aktionen) and makes it the duty of Party bureaus to proceed accordingly and to issue necessary directions only after reaching an understanding with the qualified Gauleiter.

At the end of November 1938 the chief Party Court through reports from several district (Gau) courts heard that these demonstrations of the 9 November 1938 had gone as far as plundering and killing of Jews to considerable extent and that they had already been the object of investigation by the police and the state prosecutor.

3063-PS

H1129-0174

The deputy of the Fuehrer agreed with the interpretation of the chief Party Court, that known transgression in any case should be investigated under the jurisdiction of the party:

1) because of the obvious connection between the events to be judged and the instructions which Reich propaganda director, Party Member Dr. Goebbels gave in the town hall at the social evening. Without investigation and evaluation of this connection, a just judgment did not appear possible. This investigation, however, could not be left to innumerable state courts, especially as the demonstrations had meanwhile been presented to the public as being the spontaneous expression of the sentiments of the people.

2) According to the conception of the Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht) it must, as a matter of principle, be impossible for political offenses, which primarily concern the interests of the Party and which even though this be only from the viewpoint of the perpetrator are desired by the Party as illegal measures should be determined and
Page 4 judged by the state courts without the Party having the possibility of first obtaining clarification about the happenings and matters pertaining to them so that, if occasion arises, the Fuehrer could be asked in good time to cancel the proceedings at the state court. Due to such considerations General of the Army (Generalfeldmarschall) Party Member Goering, as deputy of the Fuehrer, has entrusted the secret state police and the Party jurisdiction with the investigation of excesses.

The Supreme Party Court has reserved for itself the investigation of killings, severe mistreatment and moral crimes. On the basis of state police inquiries the judges of the Supreme Party Court, who were present with their alternates (zweifacher Besetzung), held and completed quick trials of those cases about which facts were ascertained up to 17 January 1939. Gau leaders and Group leaders of the branches served as jurors at the trials and decisions. The decisions which, for reasons to be discussed later, contain in part only the statements of the facts, are attached.

1) Party Member Frey Heinrich, Party Member since 1932, residing in Rheinhausen, Horst-Tessel-Strasse 23, was ejected from the Party because of a moral crime and race violation perpetrated upon the thirteen-year-old school girl Ruth Kalter. Frey is in custody and has been handed over to the criminal court. (Enclosure 5).

Page 5 2) Party Member Gerstner Gustav, Party membership number 3 135 242, SA-sergeant (Oberscharfuehrer), residing at Niederwerrn, at present district court prison Wuerzburg, was expelled from the NSDAP and SA because of theft. Gerstner is in custody and has been handed over to the public (staatlich) court because suspected of race violation (Enclosure 6).

3) Party Members Schmidinger Friedrich, SA-2nd Lt. (Sturmfuehrer), residing at 36 Eisenhand Street, Linz, and Hintersteiner Hans, Party membership number 434 332, SA-captain (Sturmhauptfuehrer) residing at 74 Haupt Street, Linz, was expelled from the NSDAP for moral crimes against the Jewess Unger and are now in protective custody (Enclosure 7).

4) Party Member Norgall Franz, Party membership number 342 751, SA-2nd Lt. (Sturmfuehrer), residing at 58 Neuhoefer Street, Heilsberg (East Prussia), was given a warning and sentenced to three years deprivation of ability to hold public office because of disciplinary violation, namely killing of the Jewish couple Seelig in Heilsberg contrary to orders (Enclosure 8).

5) Party Member Rudnik Rudolf, Party membership number 162 948, SA-major (Sturmbannfuehrer), residing at 3/0 Zerber Street, Dessau, was given a warning and sentenced to three years deprivation of ability to hold public office because of shooting of the sixteen-year old Jew Herbert Stein contrary to orders after completion of the drive (Enclosure 9).

In the following cases of killing of Jews, proceedings were suspended or minor punishments were pronounced:

Page 6 6) Party Members Fruehling August, Party membership number about 4 188 000, SA-sergeant (Scharfuehrer), residing at 132 Deichweg, Lesum, and Mahlstedt Bruno, SA-corporal (Rottenfuehrer) living at Lesum, because of shooting of the Jewish couple Goldberg and because of shooting of the Jew Sinasohn (Enclosure 10).

7) Party Members Behring Willi, Party membership number 209 620, SA-sergeant (Truppfuehrer), living at 40 York Street, Bremen, and Heike Josef, Party membership number 678 884, SA-1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer), residing at 73 Sedan Street, Bremen, because of shooting the Jew Rosenbaum and the Jewess Zwienicki (Enclosure 11).

8) Party Members Uhlig Max, Party membership number 2 473 540, SA-2nd Lt. (Sturmfuehrer), residing at 39 Mauer Street, Neidenburg, Schudwitz Emil, Party membership number 2 473 425, SA-sergeant (Truppfuehrer), residing at 6b Bruecken Street, Neidenburg, and PA. Rueckstein Fritz, SA-corporal (Rottenfuehrer), living at 8 Heimstaetten Street, Neidenburg, because of killing the Jew Zack, injuring the Jews Aron, Kurt and Helmuth Zack.

PA. Tybussek Max, SA-sergeant (Scharfuehrer), living at 4 Kurze Street, Neidenburg, PA. Kubin Ernst, SA-Pfc (Sturmmann), living at 5 Bruecken Street, Neidenburg, and PA. (Party aspirant) Strysio Wilhelm,
Page 7 SA-corporal (Rottenfuehrer), residing at 10 Ziegler Street, Neidenburg, because of killing the Jew Naftali and injuring the Aryan, Duscha (Enclosure 12).

H1129-0175

9) Party Member Oesterreich Fritz, Party membership number 489 020, local group leader (Ortsgruppenleiter), residing at 56 b Preussen Street, Luenen-Horstmar, because of shooting the Jew Kniebel, Party Member Gutt Heinrich a member since 1 March 1933, special county section administrator (Kreisfachabteilungswalter) for division "plain and fancy foods" (Nahrung und Genuss), living at 80 Horst-Wessel Street, Luenen-Sued, because of shooting the Jew Bruch (Enclosure 13).

10) Party Member Frey Adolf, Party membership number 1 298 915, local group leader (Ortsgruppenleiter), residing at 1 Robert Wagner Street, Eberstadt, because of shooting the Jewess Susanne Stern (Enclosure 14).

11) Party Members Schmidt Heinrich, Party membership number 746 215, SS-1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer), residing at 22 Kirch Street, Luenen, and Meckler Ernst, Party membership number 2 792 904, block warden (Blockleiter), residing at 46 Kirch Street, Luenen, because of drowning the Jew Elsoffer (Enclosure 15).

12) Party Members Puchta Werner, Party membership number 481 785, SA-major (Sturmbannfuehrer), residing at 11 Gravelott Street, Chemnitz, Goerner Werner, Party membership number 321 146, SA-1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer), residing at 130 Planitz Street, Chemnitz, Immerthal Guido, Party membership number 406 588, SS-corporal (Ruttenfuehrer), residing
Page 8 20 Geitel Street, Chemnitz, Mueller Kurt, party membership number 5 333 545, SS-corporal (Rottenfuehrer), residing at 4 Planetta Street, Chemnitz, for killing the Jew Fuerstenheim (Enclosure 16).

13) Party Member Taudte Heinrich, Party membership number 172 517, SS-man, residing at 23 Herrlein Street, Aschaffenburg, for killing the Jew Vogel (Enclosure 17).

14) Party Member Heinke Werner, Party membership number 9 135, SS-Lieutenant Colonel (Obersturmbannfuehrer), residing at 12 Schiffbauer Street, Kuestrin, for killing the Jew Jakoby (Enclosure 18).

15) Party Member Schenk Hans, Party membership number 246 109, SA-technical sergeant (Obertruppfuehrer), residing at 208 Tegernseerland Street, Munich, for killing the Jew of Polish nationality Chaim Both (Enclosure 19).

16) Proceedings against the Party Members Aichinger Hans, SS-captain (Hauptsturmfuehrer), residing at 9 Seilergasse, Innsbruck, and Hopfgartner Walter, SS-Untersturmfuehrer (Translator's note - One rank below second lieutenant), residing at 21 Gabelsberger Street, Innsbruck, for killing the Jews Graubart, Dr. Bauer, and Berger, have already been quashed on the basis of inquiries on the part of the State Police and individual interrogations of the Supreme Court of the Party (Enclosure 20).

H1129-0176

3063-PS

H1129-0177

9 In regard to cases 3-16 the Supreme Party Court asks the Fuehrer to quash the proceedings in the State Criminal Courts.

The Reich Minister of Justice has been informed of this petition and the decisions on which it was based handed down by the Supreme Party Court.

Cases 4-16 are killings committed by order, committed on the basis of a vague or presumed order, committed without orders but motivated by hatred against Jews or in the opinion that vengeance ought to be taken for the death of Party Member vom Rath upon the wish of the leaders, or
Page 9 killings motivated by a resolution suddenly formed in the excitement of the situation, whereby here too the professed object of the entire action was the innermost reason, as well as the thought that reprisals had to be made in some form or other, on behalf of Party Member vom Rath.

If a clearly defined order is at hand (enclosures 10, 11, and 20) the request to quash the proceedings against the immediate perpetrator needs no further argument. The order must shift the responsibility from the person who acted to the person who gave the order. Furthermore the men often had to fight down strongest inner restraints in order to carry out the order. As was repeatedly expressed by the culprits, it is not our SA and SS men's affair to force their way into bedrooms by night dressed in civilian clothes in order personally to do away with the hated political foe by his wife's side or together with his wife.

The verification of the circumstances under which the orders were given, has shown that in all these cases a misunderstanding arose in some link or other of the chain of orders (Befehlskette) especially due to the fact thatit was a matter of course to the National Socialist who was active in the days of the Party struggle that in drives in which the Party does not wish to appear as the organizer orders are not given with final clarity and with all details. He is therefore used to deduce more from what he reads in such an order than is said literally, just as it had frequently become the practice on the part of the person issuing the order in the interest of the Party to refrain from saying everything and merely to hint what he meant to achieve with the specific order - especially when it concerned illegal political demonstrations. Therefore Party Member Dr. Goebbels' instruction that the Party was not to organize this demonstration was most likely interpreted by each Party leader present in the town-hall to mean that the Party should not appear as the organizer. Party Member Dr. Goebbels probably meant it in that way for politically interested and active circles who might participate in such demonstrations are members of the Party and its branches. Naturally they could be mobilized only through offices of the Party and its branches.
Page 10 Thus a series of subordinate leaders understood some unfortunately phrased orders which reached them orally or by phone, to mean that Jewish blood would now have to flow for the blood of Party Member vom Rath, that at any rate the Leadership did not attach importance to the life of a Jew, for example: not the Jew Gruenspan but all Jewry was guilty of the death of Party Member vom Rath, the German people were therefore taking revenge on all Jewry, the synagogues were burning in the entire Reich, Jewish residences and businesses were to be laid waste, life and property of Aryans had to be protected, foreign Jews were not to be molested, the drive was being carried out by order of the Fuehrer, the police were withdrawn, pistols were to be brought, at the least resistance the weapon was to be used without consideration, as an SA man each one would certainly know what he had to do, etc.

(Enclosure 10, pages 5 ff, enclosure 20 and enclosure 11 pages 5 ff.)

It is a matter of course that, under the circumstances described, even an ambiguous order must direct the responsibility upwards. The same is true of a misunderstood order.(Enclosure 11 Heike case, and enclosure 12).

It is another question, whether an intentionally ambiguous order, given with the expectation that the receiver of the order would recognize the intention of the one who gave it and would act accordingly, is not an example of the discipline of the past. In times of struggle such an order may, in individual cases, be necessary, in order to achieve a political success without giving the government any possibility of discovering the origin of the Party. This viewpoint is now obsolete. The public, down to
Page 11 the last man, realizes that political drives like those of 9 November were organized and directed by the Party, whether this is admitted or not.

H1129-0178

3063-PS

When all the synagogues burn down in one night, it must have been organized in some way and can only have been organized by the Party. But the soldier should never be put in a position of having any doubts in regard to the intention of the commander - whether the order really means what it says; for there is a possibility that such doubts may lead to the wrong results in important matters, or there might be doubts in a case when the commander wants to be certain that his order is understood and carried out literally. In any case, soldierly discipline and with it the National Socialist concept of discipline is undermined thereby.

Also in such cases as when Jews were killed without an order (enclosures 13, 14 and 15) or contrary to orders (enclosures 8 and 9), ignoble motives could not be determined. At heart the men were convinced that they had done a service to their Fuehrer and to the Party. Therefore, exclusion from the Party did not take place. The final aim of the proceedings executed and also the yardstick for critical examination must be according to the policy of the Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht); on the one hand, to protect these party comrades who, motivated by their decent National Socialist attitude and initiative, had overshot their mark and, on the other hand, to draw a dividing line between the Party and these elements who for Page 12 personal reasons basely misused the Party's national (voelkischen) Liberation battle against Jewry or, beyond that, acted with criminal motives. For this reason, even in cases of acts contrary to orders, only disciplinary violation has been punished by punishment classed as exclusion (Ausschluss).

In the Schenk case (enclosure 19) Chaim Both, the Jew who was killed, was a Polish citizen. The Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht) accepted the defendant's plea that he was under the impression he had acted in self defence and quashed the proceedings. After conclusion of the proceedings the case was immediately referred back to the Secret-State Police Office (Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt) for revision of the notes verbales in the files.

H1129-0179

3063-PS

The report of the results of the proceedings so far is submitted 1) because police investigations in the other cases (all together 91) of killings have not been concluded, 2) because the results so far (especially in regard to motives and circumstances) should give an example and a general view, but, in particular, because in the future the Senate might refrain from carrying out proceedings in regard to killings of Jews within the framework of the drive of 9 November 38, in case there is no suspicion, based on police investigations, of selfish or criminal motives. The content of this report confirms this opinion. Beyond this, the last main session in the Schenk case showed that the first known case of the killing of a Jew, i.e., the Polish citizen, was reported to Reich Propaganda Leader, Party Member (Pg) Dr. Goebbels on 10 November 1938 at
Page 13 about 2 o'clock and in this connection the opinion was expressed that something would have to be done in order to avoid having the entire drive take a dangerous turn. According to the statement by the deputy district leader (Gauleiter) of Munich - Upper Bavaria, Party Member Dr. Goebbels replied that the informer should not get excited about one dead Jew, that in the next few day thousands of Jews would perforce see the point. At that time most of the killings could still have been prevented by a supplementary decree. Since this did not happen it must be deduced from this fact as well as from the remark itself that the final success was intended, or at least considered as possible and desirable. The individual active agent carried out only the assumed, but also the vaguely expressed and correctly understood will of the leaders. For that he cannot be punished.

(signature) Schneider
(Schneider)

(Seal):

Nat.Soc.Ger.Worker Party
Supreme Party Court.

- - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 3063 - PS

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 3063 - PS.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
AGO X 046 265

H1129-0180

3063-PS

H1129-0181

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3253-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

A F F I D A V I T

Benno Franz T. MARTIN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. My name is Benno Franz T. Martin. I was born in Kaiserslautern on 2/12/1893. I hold the degree of Doctor (lawyer) from the University of ERLANGEN. From 1934 until 1942 or 43 I was Chief of Police (Polizeipraesident) in Nuernberg, Germany. My former rank since 44 (fall) in the "Die Schutzstaffeln der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei" (known as the "SS") was Obergruppenfuehrer Lt General. I give this affidavit with the knowledge, that it may be used in the trial of persons accused of war crimes before the International Military Tribunal.

2. I personally have known the former Gauleiter of Franconia, Julius Streicher, since 1923, and during my time in office as Chief of Police in Nuernberg I frequently had official dealings with him. In addition, I initiated an investigation of his personal and official activities, which investigation was carried out over a period of two years, and which resulted in Streicher's conviction before a National Socialist Party Court in Muenchen.

   I deem myself sufficiently familiar with his person, his activities and the general atmosphere in Franconia, in the Reich, and especially in Nuernberg for the last twenty years to express my conviction, that Streicher was most active as a leader of the persecution of the Jews in Germany, and that his actual blood-guilt consisted in having been the pathmaker of anti-Semitism in Germany for twenty years.

3. As to the events in Nuernberg during the night of 8-9 November, 1938, I distinctly remember the following: During said night I was informed by telephone, that the "Die Sturmabteilungen der N.S.D.A.P.", known in short as the "SA", had begun excesses against jewish Synagogues and jewish stores. I dressed and went to the Synagogue in Essenweinstrasse, which Synagogue had been mentioned to me in the telephone conversation. Upon arriving there, I met there SA Obergruppenfuehrer Obernitz with several leading Nazi Party members. The Synagogue was already in flames. I inquired and was told that it had been set afire by the city fire department. I also saw that the Chief of the city fire department, Bethke, was there in person and was directing the burning down of the Synagogue.

   I asked and was told by Obernitz, that this action was taken pursuant to an order from the Fuehrer, an order, which was valid for the entire Reich. Upon further questioning, Obernitz told me, that he himself had received these orders from Lutze and Goebbels, and the Gauleiter Streicher had agreed, that the action should be carried out by Obernitz and the SA. According to his description he has visited Streicher in his bedroom, who was in bed on the

H1129-0182

night of November 8-9, and has asked him for his consent. Streicher is supposed to have said, that he has no objections, then he turned around and continued to sleep. Obernitz also ordered my deputy, Dr. Holz, (who later reported this to me), to see to it, that the police should stand by idly when action against Synagogues and Jewish stores was taken, and Bethke, Chief of the fire department, according to Dr. Holz' report, was ordered by Obernitz to set the Synagogue afire and to protect non-Jewish buildings in the neighborhood in case the fire should spread. I also recall, that during my time in office it was almost impossible to INDUCE any district attorneys or other prosecuting AUTHORITIES to institute procedure, or even investigations of Party members or others persons guilty of excesses against Jewish persons or property.

4. I affirm that this above declaration has been given by me voluntarily and that everything I have said is the truth and nothing but the truth.

signed: Dr. MARTIN

BENNO F.T. MARTIN

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 26th day of November 1945
at Oberursel, Germany

/s/ Dietrich Roetter

Dietrich ROETTER
Sgt, 36989387

/s/ Rudolf Urbach

Rudolf URBACH
Captain, AUS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No 3253-PS

29 November 1945

I, Max MANLIN, X 046150, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 3253-PS.

Max MANLIN
X 046150

3253-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 290
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3257-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Vol. 226-3

Armament in the Ukraine
Inspector

In the field, 2 December 1941

Secret

To
General of the Infantry, Thomas,
Chief of the Industrial Armament Department (Wi Rue Amt)

Berlin W
Kurfurstenstr. 63-67

- 1 - enclosure

For the personal information of the Chief of the Industrial Armament Department (Wi Rue Amt) I am forwarding a total account of the present situation in the Reichskommissariat Ukraine in which the difficulties and tensions encountered so far and the problems which give rise to serious anxiety are stated with unmistakable clarity.

Intentionally I have desisted from submitting such a report through official channels or to make it known to other departments interested in it because I do not expect any results that way but, to the contrary, am apprehensive, that the difficulties and tensions and also the divergent opinions might only be increased due to the peculiarity of the situation.

Only the department authorized in the matter if it sees clearly can order a stop page within the possibilities..

The report has been drafted by OKV Rat Prof. Seraphim and has no official but a definitely personal character.

I agree with his statements in all respects,

I wish to add, that the departments in question receive reports of the situation which state the existing material difficulties with complete frankness and that moreover nothing has remained untried by me to point out the existing difficulties and mistakes also to the gentlemen of the Reichskommisar Ukraine again and again in order to have them checked.

I would be obliged if the enclosed report were used only for the information of the Chief of the Industrial Armament Department (Wi Rue Amt) himself and his closest workers and if it were left exclusively to the decision of the Chief of the Industrial Armament Department to forward information on the essential facts which primarily might induce a change of the situation which gives rise to serious anxiety.

Jewish problem.

Regulation of the Jewish question in the Ukraine was a difficult problem because that the Jews constituted a large part of the urban population. We therefore have to deal - just as in the General Government (gg.) - with a mass problem of policy concerning the population. Many cities had a percentage of Jews exceeding 50%. Only the rich Jews had fled from the German troops. The majority of Jews remained under German administration. The latter found the problem more complicated through the fact that these Jews represented almost the entire trade and even a part of the manpower in small and medium industries besides the business which had in part become superfluous as a direct or indirect result of the war. The elimination therefore necessarily had far reaching economic consequences and even direct consequences f o r t h e a r m a m e n t i n d u s t r y (production for supplying the troops).

3257-PS

H1129-0184

The attitude of the Jewish population was anxious - obliging from the beginning. They tried to avoid everything that might displease the German administration. That they hated the German administration and army inwardly goes without saying and cannot be surprising. However, there is no proof that Jewry as a whole or even to a greater part was implicated in acts of sabotage. Surely, there were some terrorists or saboteurs among them just as among the Ukrainians. But it cannot be said that the Jews as such represented a danger to the German armed forces. The output produced by Jews who, of course, were prompted by nothing but the feeling of fear, was satisfactory to the troops and the German administration.

The Jewish population remained temporarily unmolested shortly after the fighting. Only weeks, sometimes months later, specially detached formations of the police (Ordnungspolizei) executed a planned shooting of Jews. This action as a rule proceeded from east to west. It was done entirely in public with the use of the Ukrainian militia and unfortunately in many instances also with members of the armed forces taking part voluntarily. The way these actions which included men and old men, women and children of all ages were carried out was horrible. The great masses executed make this action more gigantic than any similar measure taken so far in the Soviet Union. So far about 150,000 to 200,000 Jews may have been executed in the part of the Ukraine belonging to the Reichskommissariat (RK); no consideration was given to the interests of economy.

Summarizing it can be said that the kind of solution of the Jewish problem applied in the Ukraine which obviously was based on the ideological theories as a matter of principle had the following results:

a) Elimination of a part of partly superfluous eaters in the cities.

b) Elimination of a part of the population which hated us undoubtedly.

c) Elimination of badly needed tradesmen who were in many instances indispensable even in the interests of the armed forces.

d) Consequences as to foreign policy - propaganda which are obvious.

e) Bad effects on the troops which in any case get indirect contact with the executions.

f) Brutalizing effect on the formations which carry out the executions - regular police - (Ordnungspolizei).

Scooping off the agricultural surplus in the Ukraine for the purpose of feeding the Reich is therefore only feasible if traffic in the interior of the Ukraine is diminished to a minimum. The attempt will be made to achieve this

1. by annihilation of superfluous eaters (Jews, population of the Ukrainian big cities, which like Kiev do not receive any supplies at all);

2. by extreme reduction of the rations allocated to the Ukrainians in the remaining cities;

3. by decrease of the food of the farming population.

It must be realized that in the Ukraine eventually only the Ukrainians can produce economic values by labor. If we shoot the Jews, let the prisoners of war perish, condemn considerable parts of the urban population to death by starvation and also lose a part of the farming population by hunger during the next year, the question remains unanswered: W h o i n a l l t h e w o r l d i s t h e n s u p p o s e d t o p r o d u c e e c o n o m i c v a l u e s h e r e? In view of the manpower bottleneck in the German Reich there is no doubt that the necessary number of G e r m a n s will not be available either now in the near future. However, if the Ukrainian is supposed to work he has to be maintained physically not due to sentiments but due to very sober economic

H1129-0185

considerations. Part of these is also the creation of an orderly correlation between currency, prices of goods and wages.

(Summary)

P o p u l a t i o n.

The attitude of the Ukrainian population is s t i l l obliging in spite of the deterioration of its economic situation during the last few months. A change of attitude is to be expected with continued deterioration which is certainly to be anticipated.

The Germans (Volksdeutsche) in the Ukraine do not constitute an element on which the administration and the economy of the country can lean.

A considerable proportion of the Jews who partly represented more than half of the population in the cities of the RK. has been executed. Thereby the majority of tradesmen has been eliminated thus hurting also interests of the armed forces (supplies for troops, billets).

Billeting, food, clothing and health of the prisoners of war is bad, mortality very high. The loss of ten of thousands even hundred of thousands during this winter is to be expected. Among them is manpower which could have been utilized successfully for the Ukrainian economy, also skilled specialists and tradesmen.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3257-PS

1 December 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3257-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR
391590.

3257-PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 293
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

COPY OF DOCUMENT NO. 3311-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C H A R G E No. 6.

(SEAL OF MAIN COMMISSION
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND)

In accordance with article 6 of the Charter the Polish Government indicts

Dr. Hans F R A N K

Governor General of Poland,

of the following crime:

The German authorities acting under the authority of Governor General Dr. Hans Frank established in March 1942 the extermination-camp at Treblinka, intended for mass killing of Jews by suffocating them in steam-filled chambers.

Particulars of the alleged Crime

In 1940 the German authorities established in the village of Treblinka, near Malkinia close to the railway-line Warsaw - Bialystok, a concentration camp for Poles who refused to deliver contingents of agricultural products ordered by the German administrative authorities. In November 1941, the District Governor of Warsaw, Dr. FISCHER, proclaimed this camp as a general concentration camp for the whole district of Warsaw and ordered all Poles to be deported there who some way or other contravened against the orders or prohibitions of the German authorities. Later on this camp was named "Treblinka A".

In March 1942, the Germans began to erect another camp "Treblinka B" /in the neighbourhood of "Treblinka A"/, intended to become a place of torment for Jews.

The erection of this camp was closely connected with the German plans aiming at a complete destruction of the Jewish population in Poland which necessitated the creation of a machinery by means of which the Polish Jews could be killed in large numbers. Late in April 1942, the erection of the first three chambers was finished in which these general massacres were to be performed by means of steam. Somewhat later the erection of the real "death-building" was finished which contains ten death chambers. It was opened for wholesale murders early in autumn 1942.

It may be mentioned here that there were several phases in the development of the persecution of the Jews in Poland. During the first period /till October 1940/ the Germans were aiming only at the moral degradation and complete pauperisation of the Jews by all kinds of restrictions of their rights, by the confiscation of their property etc., but later on they turned to their gradual annihilation and destruction as a nation. This change of policy is apparent in their treatment of the ghettos, first they had only to isolate the Jews from the Aryans but later on they were /the ghettos/ the very means of the physical annihilation of the Jews.

Healthier and stronger Jews were deported for forced labor while those who remained in the Ghettos were decimated by starvation and epidemics. As these methods did not produce the desired results more drastic measures were adopted. Wholesale massacres were organized in the Ghettos and, finally, a complete annihilation of the ghettos was decided upon .

3311 PS.

H1129-0187

The Jews had simply ceased to exist. Special camps were established for this purpose where the destruction of human lives was carried on by mechanized means. The best known of these death camps are those of Treblinka, Belzec and Sobiber /in the Lublin district/. In these camps the Jews were put to death in their thousands by hitherto unknown, new methods, gas and steam chambers as well as electric current employed on a large scale. The victims were recruited chiefly from the General Government, and particularly from the following districts: Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, Krakow and Lwow, but Jews from outside the General Government were also sent there, particularly from the Bialystok district where the Ghettos were maintained for a long time and where in the summer months of 1943 about 10,000 Jews were rounded up and transported to Treblinka for extermination.

The main part of the "work" was done in summer and autumn 1942. Winter 1942 and the year 1943 were used for "mopping up operations", i.e. for the extermination of those who managed to dodge the main round-up and, of those younger Jews who were employed in war industry. To indulge in their lust for destruction the Germans did not hesitate to put to death even those younger Jews although their man-power was badly needed and their loss - as admitted by the Germans themselves - was a serious handicap for the war effort.

The Camp B of Treblinka is situated in hilly, wooded country. It covered an area of about 5,000 ha /8 sq.miles/ and was fenced off by hedges and barbed wire. It is bordered in the north by a young forest, in the west by a railway embankment while low hills shut it off from the East and South. There are several observation posts in the camp for the camp guard /Lagerschutz/ as well as searchlights used for securing the camp during the hours of darkness. A side track leads from the main railway track on to a loading platform adjoining a large open place fenced off by barbed wire, where several thousands persons can be accommodated at the same time. To the north stands a large barrack and in the south-western corner an observation post. The place to the south of the barbed wire fence was used for sorting out pieces of clothes of the victims which were fit for further use /Lumpensortierungsplatz/. Further to the south is the place of execution and a mass grave. A gate opens from the place to a road leading to the buildings and one of them is divided by a narrow corridor into two parts and measures approx. 40 yards by 25 yards. On each side of the corridor are situated five chambers whose height is about 6 and a half feet. There are no windows. The doors can be shut hermetically.

The second building consists of three chambers and a boiler-room. The steam generated in the boilers is led by means of pipes to the chambers. There are terracotta floors in the chambers which become very slippery when wet. Along the southern wall of the building runs a long platform where the bodies of the victims were piled up after execution. A well is situated near the boiler-room.

Behind this building and separated from the rest of the camp by barbed wire stands a barrack and a kitchen destined for the grave diggers. On both sides of these buildings are situated observation posts. As the executions grew in numbers, mass graves were dug out by motor driven machines and not by hand and shovel as in the beginning.

The camp was guarded by Germans of the SS-detachments and by Ukrainians. The officer to whom this guard was subordinated was the SS-Capt. SAUER. This garrison /Lagerschutz/ performed also duties of executioners, while menial services had to be performed by the inmates of the camps themselves, so e.g. the unloading of the trucks, stripping of the victims and sorting out of their clothes and shoes /Lumpensortierung/ the emptying of the death chambers and the burying of the bodies. When a new transport arrived some of the Jews were picked out to do this work so long till they broke down morally under the impression of this organized and mechanized mass murder. Then they had to dig their own graves and take up their position at them, whereupon they were shot one by one by SAUER personally. Their last duty before dying was to push the body of

3311 PS

the preceding victim into its own grave. A new party was then chosen to continue their work in the camp. The sadism of SAUER in enjoying the shooting personally sounds incredible, but his guilt has been established beyond any doubt.

The average number of Jews dealt with at the camp in summer 1942 was about two railway transports daily, but there were days of much higher efficiency. From autumn 1942 this number was falling.

After unloading in the siding all victims were assembled in one place where men were separated from women and children. In the first days of the existence of the camp the victims were made to believe that after a short stay in the camp, necessary for bathing and disinfection, they would be sent farther east, for work. Explanations of this sort were given by SS Men who assisted at the unloading of the transports and further explanations could be read in notices stuck up on the walls of the barracks. But later, when more transports had to be dealt with, the Germans dropped all pretences and only tried to accelerate the procedure.

All victims had to strip off their clothes and shoes, which were collected afterwards, whereupon all victims, women and children first, were driven into the death chambers. Those too slow or too weak to move quickly were driven on by rifle butts, by whipping and kicking, often by SAUER himself. Many slipped and fell, the next victims pressed forward and stumbled over them. Small children were simply thrown inside. After being filled up to capacity the chambers were hermetically closed and steam was let in. In a few minutes all was over. The Jewish menial workers had to remove the bodies from the platform and to bury them in mass graves. By and by, as new transports arrived, the cemetery grew extending in eastern direction.

From reports received it may be assumed that several hundred thousands of Jews have been exterminated in Treblinka. Exact figures are impossible to obtain as the Germans did not bother to keep any records concerning the number of Jews deported to this camp and killed there. It will be even impossible to establish some correct figures because as early as spring 1943 the Germans began to exhume the bodies and to burn them so as to destroy all evidence of the crimes perpetrated. These exhumations continued until summer 1943, when the victims were able to start a mutiny and to kill some of the guards enabling thus several hundred Jews to escape from the camp.

The above description of the mass murders in Treblinka gives only a faint idea of the horrors which prevailed in the camp. It is practically impossible to imagine the sufferings of the victims in the camp and to grasp the full extent of the atrocities. For the victims transported to the camp in cattle trucks and exposed for several days to the most cruel sufferings of body and soul, death in the steam chambers must have almost come as a welcome relief. Their only crime consisted in the fact of belonging to a race condemned by Hitler to death.

The responsibility of Dr. Hans FRANK for the setting up of the camp at Treblinka and for the mass killings described above is inherent to his official position as Governor General of Poland.

The camp could not be set up without either his direct order or, at least, his approval, and the numbers of people killed there clearly indicate, that these atrocities were elements of a systematic policy of extermination. All those connected with the "liquidation" of ghettos and of the Jews themselves took their orders from the Governor General.

(SEAL OF MAIN COMMISSION
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND)

H1129-0188

3311 PS

COPY OF DOCUMENT NO. 3311-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Certificate.

This will certify that the document entitled "Charge No 6, Camp of Treblinka,", concerning the extermination of Jews in this camp, is hereby officially submitted by the Polish Government to the International Military Tribunal by the undersigned under the provisions set forth in Article 21 of the Charter.

/S/ Dr. Cyprian

Dr. Tadeusz Cyprian
Polish Deputy Representative
on the United Nations War
Crimes Commission in London

(SEAL OF MAIN COMMISSION
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND)

Nurnberg, the 5th December, 1945

H1129-0189

3311 PS.

COPY OF DOCUMENT NO. 3311-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C H A R G E No. 6.

(SEAL OF MAIN COMMISSION
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND)

In accordance with article 6 of the Charter the Polish Government indicts

Dr. Hans F R A N K

Governor General of Poland,

of the following crime:

The German authorities acting under the authority of Governor General Dr. Hans Frank established in March 1942 the extermination-camp at Treblinka, intended for mass killing of Jews by suffocating them in steam-filled chambers.

Particulars of the alleged Crime

In 1940 the German authorities established in the village of Treblinka, near Malkinia close to the railway-line Warsaw - Bialystok, a concentration camp for Poles who refused to deliver contingents of agricultural products ordered by the German administrative authorities. In November 1941, the District Governor of Warsaw, Dr. FISCHER, proclaimed this camp as a general concentration camp for the whole district of Warsaw and ordered all Poles to be deported there who some way or other contravened against the orders or prohibitions of the German authorities. Later on this camp was named "Treblinka A".

In March 1942, the Germans began to erect another camp "Treblinka B" /in the neighbourhood of "Treblinka A"/, intended to become a place of torment for Jews.

The erection of this camp was closely connected with the German plans aiming at a complete destruction of the Jewish population in Poland which necessitated the creation of a machinery by means of which the Polish Jews could be killed in large numbers. Late in April 1942, the erection of the first three chambers was finished in which these general massacres were to be performed by means of steam. Somewhat later the erection of the real "death-building" was finished which contains ten death chambers. It was opened for wholesale murders early in autumn 1942.

It may be mentioned here that there were several phases in the development of the persecution of the Jews in Poland. During the first period /till October 1940/ the Germans were aiming only at the moral degradation and complete pauperisation of the Jews by all kinds of restrictions of their rights, by the confiscation of their property etc., but later on they turned to their gradual annihilation and destruction as a nation. This change of policy is apparent in their treatment of the ghettos, first they had only to isolate the Jews from the Aryans but later on they were /the ghettos/ the very means of the physical annihilation of the Jews.

Healthier and stronger Jews were deported for forced labor while those who remained in the Ghettos were decimated by starvation and epidemics. As these methods did not produce the desired results more drastic measures were adopted. Wholesale massacres were organized in the Ghettos and, finally, a complete annihilation of the ghettos was decided upon .

3311 PS

H1129-0191

The Jews had simply ceased to exist. Special camps were established for this purpose where the destruction of human lives was carried on by mechanized means. The best known of these death camps are those of Treblinka, Belzec and Sobiber /in the Lublin district/. In these camps the Jews were put to death in their thousands by hitherto unknown, new methods, gas and steam chambers as well as electric current employed on a large scale. The victims were recruited chiefly from the General Government, and particularly from the following districts: Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, Krakow and Lwow, but Jews from outside the General Government were also sent there, particularly from the Bialystok district where the Ghettos were maintained for a long time and where in the summer months of 1943 about 10,000 Jews were rounded up and transported to Treblinka for extermination.

The main part of the "work" was done in summer and autumn 1942. Winter 1942 and the year 1943 were used for "mopping up operations", i.e. for the extermination of those who managed to dodge the main round-up and, of those younger Jews who were employed in war industry. To indulge in their lust for destruction the Germans did not hesitate to put to death even those younger Jews although their man-power was badly needed and their loss - as admitted by the Germans themselves - was a serious handicap for the war effort.

The Camp B of Treblinka is situated in hilly, wooded country. It covered an area of about 5,000 ha /8 sq.miles/ and was fenced off by hedges and barbed wire. It is bordered in the north by a young forest, in the west by a railway embankment while low hills shut it off from the East and South. There are several observation posts in the camp for the camp guard /Lagerschutz/ as well as searchlights used for securing the camp during the hours of darkness. A side track leads from the main railway track on to a loading platform adjoining a large open place fenced off by barbed wire, where several thousands persons can be accommodated at the same time. To the north stands a large barrack and in the south-western corner an observation post. The place to the south of the barbed wire fence was used for sorting out pieces of clothes of the victims which were fit for further use /Lumpensortierungsplatz/. Further to the south is the place of execution and a mass grave. A gate opens from the place to a road leading to the buildings and one of them is divided by a narrow corridor into two parts and measures approx. 40 yards by 25 yards. On each side of the corridor are situated five chambers whose height is about 6 and a half feet. There are no windows. The doors can be shut hermetically.

The second building consists of three chambers and a boiler-room. The steam generated in the boilers is led by means of pipes to the chambers. There are terracotta floors in the chambers which become very slippery when wet. Along the southern wall of the building runs a long platform where the bodies of the victims were piled up after execution. A well is situated near the boiler-room.

Behind this building and separated from the rest of the camp by barbed wire stands a barrack and a kitchen destined for the grave diggers. On both sides of these buildings are situated observation posts. As the executions grew in numbers, mass graves were dug out by motor driven machines and not by hand and shovel as in the beginning.

The camp was guarded by Germans of the SS-detachments and by Ukrainians. The officer to whom this guard was subordinated was the SS-Capt. SAUER. This garrison /Lagerschutz/ performed also duties of executioners, while menial services had to be performed by the inmates of the camps themselves, so e.g. the unloading of the trucks, stripping of the victims and sorting out of their clothes and shoes /Lumpensortierung/. the emptying of the death chambers and the burying of the bodies. When a new transport arrived some of the Jews were picked out to do this work so long till they broke down morally under the impression of this organized and mechanized mass murder. Then they had to dig their own graves and take up their position at them, whereupon they were shot one by one by SAUER personally. Their last duty before dying was to push the body of

H1129-0192

the preceding victim into its own grave. A new party was then chosen to continue their work in the camp. The sadism of SAUER in enjoying the shooting personally sounds incredible, but his guilt has been established beyond any doubt.

The average number of Jews dealt with at the camp in summer 1942 was about two railway transports daily, but there were days of much higher efficiency. From autumn 1942 this number was falling.

After unloading in the siding all victims were assembled in one place where men were separated from women and children. In the first days of the existence of the camp the victims were made to believe that after a short stay in the camp, necessary for bathing and disinfection, they would be sent farther east, for work. Explanations of this sort were given by SS Men who assisted at the unloading of the transports and further explanations could be read in notices stuck up on the walls of the barracks. But later, when more transports had to be dealt with, the Germans dropped all pretences and only tried to accelerate the procedure.

All victims had to strip off their clothes and shoes, which were collected afterwards, whereupon all victims, women and children first, were driven into the death chambers. Those too slow or too weak to move quickly were driven on by rifle butts, by whipping and kicking, often by SAUER himself. Many slipped and fell, the next victims pressed forward and stumbled over them. Small children were simply thrown inside. After being filled up to capacity the chambers were hermetically closed and steam was let in. In a few minutes all was over. The Jewish menial workers had to remove the bodies from the platform and to bury them in mass graves. By and by, as new transports arrived, the cemetery grew extending in eastern direction.

From reports received it may be assumed that several hundred thousands of Jews have been exterminated in Treblinka. Exact figures are impossible to obtain as the Germans did not bother to keep any records concerning the number of Jews deported to this camp and killed there. It will be even impossible to establish some correct figures because as early as spring 1943 the Germans began to exhume the bodies and to burn them so as to destroy all evidence of the crimes perpetrated. These exhumations continued until summer 1943, when the victims were able to start a mutiny and to kill some of the guards enabling thus several hundred Jews to escape from the camp.

The above description of the mass murders in Treblinka gives only a faint idea of the horrors which prevailed in the camp. It is practically impossible to imagine the sufferings of the victims in the camp and to grasp the full extent of the atrocities. For the victims transported to the camp in cattle trucks and exposed for several days to the most cruel sufferings of body and soul, death in the steam chambers must have almost come as a welcome relief. Their only crime consisted in the fact of belonging to a race condemned by Hitler to death.

The responsibility of Dr. Hans FRANK for the setting up of the camp at Treblinka and for the mass killings described above is inherent to his official position as Governor General of Poland.

The camp could not be set up without either his direct order or, at least, his approval, and the numbers of people killed there clearly indicate, that these atrocities were elements of a systematic policy of extermination. All those connected with the "liquidation" of ghettos and of the Jews themselves took their orders from the Governor General.

(SEAL OF MAIN COMMISSION
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND)

3311 PS

COPY OF DOCUMENT NO. 3311-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Certificate.

This will certify that the document entitled "Charge No 6, Camp of Treblinka,", concerning the extermination of Jews in this camp, is hereby officially submitted by the Polish Government to the International Military Tribunal by the undersigned under the provisions set forth in Article 21 of the Charter.

/S/ Dr. Cyprian

Dr. Tadeusz Cyprian
Polish Deputy Representative
on the United Nations War
Crimes Commission in London

(SEAL OF MAIN COMMISSION
FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND)

Nurnberg, the 5th December, 1945

3311 PS.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3311-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Bescheinigung.

Es wird bescheinigt, dass das Dokument betitelt: "Anlage No. 6, Lager von Treblinka" welches die Ausrottung von Juden in diesem Lager behandelt, hiermit amtlich von der polnischen Regierung dem Internationalen Militaer-Gericht, von dem Unterzeichneten unter Beruecksichtigung des Artikels 21 des Statutes vorgelgt worden ist.

gez. Dr. Cyprian.

Dr. Tadeusz Cyprian
Polnischer Abgeordneter
in der Kriegs-Schuld-Kommission
der Vereinten Nationen in London.

Stempel der Obersten
Kommission fuer die
Untersuchung von Verbrechen
veruebt von Deutschen in Polen

Nurnberg, 5. Dez. 1945

3311-PS

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3311-PS
OFFICE OF US. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1129-0195

Beschuldigung No. 6

Siegel der
Obersten Kommission
fuer die Untersuchung
deutscher Verbrechen in Polen.

Gemaess Artikel 6 des Statutes erhebt die polnische Regierung Anklage gegen Dr. Hans Frank, General Gouverneur von Polen, wegen folgendes Verbrechens:

Die deutschen Behoerden, die unter dem Befehl des General Gouverneur Dr. Hans Frank handelten, hatten ein Vernichtungslager in Treblinka im Jahre 1942 errichtet, zu den Zwecke der Massenabschlachtung von Juden, die man in Dampf gefuellten Kammern ersticken wollte.

Einzelheiten ueber das zur Last gelegte Verbrechen.

Im Jahre 1940 hatten die deutschen Behoerden in den Dorf Treblinka, bei Malkinia nahe der Bahnlinie von Warschau nach Bialystock, ein Konzentrationslager fuer die Polen errichtet, die sich der Verordnung der deutschen Verwaltungsbehoerden, landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse abzugeben, widersetzten. Im November 1941 erklaerte der Bezirks-Gouverneur von Warschau, Dr. Fischer, dieses Lager als allgemeines Konzentrations-Lager fuer den ganzen Bezirk Warschau, und gab den Befehl, dass alle Polen dorthin verschickt werden sollten, die irgendwie den Befehlen oder den Verboten der deutschen Behoerden zuwiderhandelten. Spaeterhin wurde dieses Lager "Treblinka A" genannt.

Im Maerz 1942 begannen die Deutschen ein anderes Lager, "Treblinka B" in der Nachbarschaft von "Treblinka A" zu errichten, welches als ein Marterplatz fuer Juden bestimmt wurde.

Die Errichtung dieses Lagers stand in engen Zusammenhang mit den deutschen Plaenen, die darauf hinzielten, die juedische Bevoelkerung in Polen voellig auszurotten; dies widerum machte die Errichtung einer Maschinerie notwendig, durch welche polnische Juden in Scharen getoetet werden konnten. Gegen Ende April 1942 waren die ersten drei Kammern fertiggestellt, in denen die allgemeinen Massenmorde durch Dampf vollzogen werden sollten. Etwas spaeter wurde das wirkliche "Toten-Haus" fertiggestellt, welches 10 Todeskammern enthaelt. Es wurde im Herbst 1942 fuer Massenmorde eroeffnet.

Der Unterzeichnete bestaetigt, dass er mit der deutschen und englischen Sprache vollkommen vertraut ist, und dass das vorstehende Schriftstueck eine genaue und wahrheitsgetreue Uebersetzung des Dockuments Nr. 3311-PS Partial ist.

ERNEST HUERLIMANN
X 046321

3311-PS

H1129-0196

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-102
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(Rubber Stamp)

TOP SECRET

(GEHEIME REICHSACHE)

100 copies

Copy No. 42.

R-102

H1129-0197

ACTIVITY AND SITUATION REPORT NO. 6.
OF THE TASK FORCES (EINSATZGRUPPEN)
OF THE SECURITY POLICE AND THE SD IN THE U.S.S.R.

(Time covered by report: 1-31 October 1941)

R-102

H1129-0198

Table of Contents

		Page
I.	Stations.	1
II.	Activities.	
	A. Eastern Territory (Ostland)	
	a.) Partisan activity and counteraction	1
	b.) Situation in Leningrad	2
	c.) Jews	7
	B. White Ruthenia.	
	a.) Partisan activity and counteraction	8
	b.) Arrests and executions of communists, officials and criminals	11
	c.) Jews	12
	d.) Enemy propaganda activity	14
	e.) Material seized	15
	C. Ukraine	
	a.) Partisan activity and counteraction	16
	b.) Arrests and executions of communists, officials and criminals	17
	c.) Jews	18
	d.) Enemy propaganda activity	19
	e.) Material seized	20
III.	Economy, Commerce and Culture.	
	A. White Ruthenia	
	a.) Economy and commerce	20
	b.) Supplies and provisions	21
	c.) Agriculture	21
	d.) Culture - Church	22
	B. Ukraine	
	a.) Economy and commerce	23
	b.) Supplies and provisions	24
	c.) Agriculture	25
	d.) Culture	
	1. Schools	25
	2. Church	26
IV.	Attitude of foreign groups	
	A. White Ruthenians	
	Attitude towards Germanism	27
	B. Ukranians	
	a.) Attitude towards Germanism	28
	b.) Tendencies to autonomy	29
	c.) Attitude towards Bolshevism	29
V.	The German Racial Group in the area around Landau.	30

R-102

H1129-0199

(Page 1 to Page 2 - line 5)

I. STATIONS.

During the period covered by this report the stations of the Task Forces of the Security Police and the SD have changed only in the Northern Sector.

The present stations are:

Task Force A: since 7 October 1941 Krasnowardeisk.
Task Force B: continues in Smolensk.
Task Force C: since 27 September 1941 in Kiew.
Task Force D: since 27 September 1941 in Nikolajew.

The Action and Special Commandos (Einsatz und Sonder Commandos) which are attached to the Task Force continue on the march with the advancing troops into the sectors which have been assigned to them.

II. ACTIVITIES.

A. Eastern Territory (i.e. Baltic area)

a) Partisan activity and counteraction.

The activity of the Bolshevist partisans in area of task force A has quietened down somewhat. Nevertheless, Intelligence work has been further extended through the dispatching civilian agents, and the enlistment of the village elders and of the population. The results of the preliminary intelligence work served as a basis for several actions in the active combatting of the partisans. From a captured activity report of a partisan group it can be ascertained that the partisans anticipate in view of the approaching winter season that they will not be able to hold out longer than the middle of November.

****

(Page 7 line 7 to Page 14 line 14)

c) Jews. In 1940 there were in Estonia approximately 4,500 Jews almost exclusively in Reval, Dorpat, Narwa and Pernau. There were only a few Jews in the country districts. After the occupation of the Eastern territory by German troops there were still approximately 2000 Jews. The larger part had left the country in an easterly direction together with the Soviet authorities and the Red Army.

Spontaneous demonstrations against Jewry followed by pogroms on the part of the pppulation against the remaining Jews have not been recorded, on account of the lack of adequate indoctrination.

However, the Estonian Protective Corps (Selbtschutz), formed at the time of the entry of the Wehrmacht, immediately started a comprehensive arrest action of all Jews. This action was under the direction of the task force of the Security Police and the SD.

The measures taken were:

1. Arrest of all male Jews over sixteen.

2. Arrest of all Jewesses from 16-20 years, who lived in Reval and environs and were fit for work; these were employed in peat cutting.

3. Comprehensive detention in the synagogue of all Jewesses living in Dorpot and its environs.

R-102

H1129-0200

4. Arrest of the Jews and Jewesses fit for work in Pernau and environs.

5. Registration of all Jews according to age, sex, and capacity for work for the purpose of their detention in a camp is being prepared.

The male Jews over 16 were executed with the exception of doctors and the elders. At the present time this action is still in progress. After completion of this action there will remain only 500 Jewesses and children in the Eastern territory.

As an immediate action the following has been ordered by the task force of the Security Police and the SD:

1. Identification of all Jews.

2. The prohibition to carry on a public trade.

3. Prohibition of use of sidewalks and public transportation as well as of visits to theaters, cinemas and restaurants.

4. Prohibition of attendance at schools.

5. Seizure of all Jewish property.

B. WHITE RUTHENIA

a) Partisan activity and Counteraction.

Contrary to the situation in the North sector the activity of the partisans in the area of task force B has increased slightly. In Welikij Luki alone 19 reports of attacks by partisans were received. However, the main weight of partisan activity lately has been shifting over to the perpetration of acts of sabotage. It has been noted that the strongest groups divide themselves into smaller ones. This results in a better camouflage and mobility. How far this camouflage goes, is shown by three cases where partisans married into three villages in order to appear unsuspected. Furthermore Red Army men were unmasked as partisans; they had obtained certificates surreptitiously from units of the Wehrmacht showing them to be unsuspected as political prisoners who were to be left at large. When interrogated by the Action Commandos of the Security Police and the SD, they admitted after long denials that they had received the order to pass themselves off as political prisoners or as forced laborers and to take up the fight again as partisans behind the front.

Again and again it can be observed that the population refuses to support the partisans and in several instances they have even acted actively against the partisans if by this action the destruction of their property could be prevented.

In several actions against smaller partisan groups, a number of partisans would be shot.

At Choslawitschi 4 partisans who had shot at a German soldier were apprehended and liquidated.

Southeast of Demidow, five partisans were captured after a search of the forests; they admitted to have killed 14 German soldiers. They were liquidated.

In several actions northwest of Welish 27 partisans were apprehended and shot.

In the village Michalowo, after careful reconnaissance through civilian agents, 8 partisans were surprised in a house by the same Commando of the Security Police and the SD, they were arrested and hanged the next day

in this particularly partisan-infested village.

The president of the District Region Soviets in Tarenitsch and his secretary were shot because of their connections with partisans.

During an action approximately 70 kilometers south of Mogilew, 25 Armenians, Kirghizs and Mongols were apprehended with false identification papers with which they tried to conceal the fact that they belonged to a partisan group. They were liquidated.

In the same district two partisan leaders were captured and shot.

An Action Commando of the Security Police and the SD shot 3 partisans at Iwniki who shortly before capture had thrown their weapons into a brook.

In Wultschina 8 juveniles were arrested as partisans and shot. They were inmates of a children's home. They had collected weapons which they hid in the woods. Upon search the following were found: 3 heavy machine guns, 15 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, several hand grenades, and several packages of poison gas Ebrit.

b) Arrests and executions of Communists, Officials and Criminals.

A further large part of the activity of the Security Police was devoted to the combatting of Communists and criminals. A special Commando in the period covered by this report executed 63 officials, NKVD agents and agitators.

In the vicinity of the Tytschinino railway station 4 girls were shot because they attempted to derail a train by loosening the fish-plates.

Three communist officials and one Politruk were liquidated at Gorodnia.

18 persons were executed at Mogilew; they had acted as political officials and Politruks. Weapons were found in their possession.

An Action Commando convicted a member of the Supreme Council of the White Russian Soviet Republic of arson in Witsosk. He was shot.

Blood-Cellar in Tschernigow — In the NKVD building in Tschernigow a blood cellar was discovered. It was soundproof and lightproof. One room served as the place for executions. The wall was covered with boards serving as butts with sawdust strewn in front of it which was completely soaked with blood.

Lunatics — The Red Troops had opened the insane asylum at their departure and had armed some of the inmates. 21 insane persons were apprehended in the meantime and liquidated. In Minsk 632 and in Mogliew 836 persons were shot.

In Mogilew in addition 33 looters were executed.

The liquidations for the period covered by this report have reached a total of 37,180 persons.

c) Jews.

Now as ever it is to be noted that the population on their own part refrains from any action against Jews. It is true that the population reports collectively of the terror of the Jews to which they were exposed during the time of the Soviet regime, or they complain about new enroachments of the Jews, but nevertheless, they are not prepared to take part in any pogroms.

All the more vigorous are the actions of the task forces of the Sec-

urity Police and the SD against the Jews who make it necessary that steps be taken against them in different spheres.

In Gorodnia 165 Jewish terrorists and in Tschenrigow 19 Jewish Communists were liquidated. 8 more Jewish communists were shot at Beresna.

It was experienced repeatedly that the Jewish women showed an especially obstinate behaviour. For this reason 28 Jewesses had to be shot in Krugoje and 337 at Mogilew.

In Borissow 321 Jewish saboteurs and 118 Jewish looters were executed.

In Bobruisk 380 Jews were shot who had engaged to the last in incitment and horror propaganda (Hetz-und Greuelpropaganda)against the German army of occupation.

In Tatarsk the Jews had left the Ghetto of their own accord and returned to their old home quarters, attempting to expel the Russians who had been quartered there in the meantime. All male Jews as well as 3 Jewesses were shot.

In Sadrudubs the Jews offered some resistance against the establishment of a Ghetto so that 272 Jews and Jewesses had to be shot. Among them was a political Commissar.

Mogilew

In Mogilew too, the Jews attempted to sabotage their removal to the Ghetto. 113 Jews were liquidated.

Moreover four Jews were shot on account of refusal to work and 2 Jews Wit were shot because they had illtreated wounded German soldiers and because they did not wear the prescribed markings.

In Talka 222 Jews were shot for anti-German propaganda and in Marina Gorka 996 Jews were shot because they had sabotaged orders issued by the German occupation authorities.

At Schklow 627 more Jews were shot, because they had participated in acts of sabotage.

Witebsk On account of the extreme danger of an epidemic, a beginning was made to liquidate the Jews in the ghetto at Witebsk. This involved approximately 3000 Jews.

****

(Page 16 line 7 to page 19 line 10)

C. UKRAINE.

a) Partisan activity and counteraction.

Although partisan activity in the south sector is very strong too, there is nevertheless the impression that spreading and effective partisan activity are strongly affected by the flight of higher partisan leaders and by the lack of initiative of the subordinate leaders who have remained behind. Only in one case a commando of the Security Police and the SD succeeded in a fight with partisans in shooting the Secretary of the Communist Party for the administration district of Nikolajew-Cherson, who was at the time Commissar of a partisan group for the district Nikolajew-Cherson-Krim.

The leader of a partisan group of five was captured after an exchange of shots near Odessa. He had the task of spotting artillery positions and of reporting them to a Soviet command post.

R-102

An action against partisans near Kostromka resulted in the arrest of 16 persons, among them a Politruk, a Unit leader of an anihilation brigade as well as 3 communist revolutionaries.

The Jew Herschko Salomon, who had belonged to a parachute Defense-Assault battalion, was located at the city hospital in Nikolajew. The screening of PWs resulted in the discovery of 3 Jews who were members of a partisan company.

In Belabanowka the former president of the village soviet, who had attempted to form a partisan group of his own, was arrested.

Furthermore a member of the Polit Bureau and president of a workers union, at present organiser of partisan groups, was arrested and liquidated.

14 partisans were shot at Kiew,

In the course of an action at Cherson 2 persons were apprehended who attempted to carry information behind the Bolschevik lines. At the same time the leader of a band of partisans was shot after a lengthy fight.

b) Arrests and Executions of Communists and Officials.

The search for leading communists resulted in the arrest of Kaminski, former GPU chief of Cherson. In the years 1919/21 he had carried out the liquidation of the Czarist officers. The head of the prison work shops of the NKVD was also caught.

In Kiew a number of NKVD officials and political commissars were rendered innocuous.

c) Jews.

The embitterment of the Ukrainian population against the Jews is extremely great because they are thought responsible for the explosions in Kiew. They are also regarded as informers and agents of the NKVD, who started the terror against the Ukrainian people. As a measure of retaliation for the arson at Kiew, all Jews were arrested and altogether 33,771 Jews were executed on the 29th and the 30th September. Money, valuables and clothing were secured and put at the disposal of the National-Socialist League for Public Welfare (NSV) for the equipment of the National Germans (Volksdeutschen) and partly put at the disposal of the provisional city administration for distribution to the needy population.

Shitomir

In Shitomir 3145 Jews had to be shot, because from experience they have to be regarded as bearers of Bolshevik propaganda and saboteurs.

Oherson

In Cherson 410 Jews were executed as a measure of retaliation for acts of sabotage. Especially in the area east of the Dnjepr the solution of the Jewish question has been taken up energetically by the task forces of the Security Police and the SD. The areas newly occupied by the Commandos were purged of Jews. In the course of this action 4891 Jews were liquidated. At other places the Jews were marked and registered. This rendered it possible to put at the disposal of the Wehrmacht for urgent labor, Jewish worker groups up to 1000 persons.

****

R-102

H1129-0204

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-102

22 November 1945.

I, MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL, Tec 5, 33378374, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation (Partial) of Document No. R-102.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL,
Tec 5, 33378374.

R-102

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1475-PS and R-135
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Exhibit U.S.A. 289
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

Copy

The Reich Commissar
for the Eastland
Diary No. 3628/43 secret

(Der Reichs Kommissar Für
dans Ostland)

stamp: Personal Staff-
Reichsfuhrer SS

Documents-Administration

File No. Secret/227

Riga, 18 June 1943

SECRET

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territory
Berlin

The attached secret reports received from General Commissar KUBE deserve special consideration.

The fact that Jews receive special treatment requires no further discussion. However it appears hardly believable that this is done in the way described in the report of the General Commissar of 1 June 1943. What is Katyn against that? Imagine only that these occurrences would become known to the other side and exploited by them! Most likely such propaganda would have no effect only because people who hear and read about it, simply would not be ready to believe it.

The fight against bands also is taking on forms which are highly questionable if pacification and exploitation of the several territories are the aims of our policy. Thus, the dead who were suspected of belonging to bands and whose number was indicated in the report of 5 June 1943 about the "Cottbus" project to have amounted to 5,000, in my opinion, with few exceptions would have been suitable for forced labor in the Reich.

It should not be ignored in this connection that in view of the difficulties of making oneself understood, as generally in such clean-up operations, it is very hard to distinguish friend from foe. Nevertheless, it should be possible to avoid atrocities and to bury those who have been liquidated. To lock men, women and children into barns and to set fire to these, does not appear to be a suitable method of combatting bands, even if it is desired to exterminate the population. This method is not worthy of the German cause and hurts our reputation severely.

I am asking that you take the necessary action.

(signed:) signature

- - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

R-135

H1129-0206

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135 (continued).

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk 5 June 1943

Gauleiter /BA
Diary No. 428/43 secret

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Results of police operation "Cottbus" as reported so far for the period of 22 June to 3 July 1943.

SS Brigadeführer, Major General of Police von Gottberg reports that the operation "Cottbus" had the following result during the period mentioned:

Enemy dead	4 500
Dead suspected of belonging to banks	5 000
German dead	59
German wounded	267
Dead of foreign racial stock	22
Wounded of foreign racial stock	120
Captured members of bands	250
Destroyed enemy camps	57
Destroyed enemy positions	261
Apprehended male labor	2 062
Apprehended female labor	450
Sunk larger boats	4
Sunk floats	22

Booty consisted of:

1 airplane, 12 tow-gliders, 10 15 cm guns, 2 anti-tank guns, 9 grenade throwers, 23 heavy machine guns, 28 light machine guns, 28 machine pistols, 492 rifles, 1 028 grenades and bombs, 1 000 mines, 31 300 rounds rifle ammunition, 7 300 rounds pistol ammunition, 1 200 kg explosives, 2 complete radio installations with transmitter, 1 picture establishment, 30 parachutes, 67 wagons, 530 horses, i field kitchen, 430 sleighs, great amounts of medical drugs and propaganda material.

The operation affects the territory of the General District White Ruthenia in the area of Borissow. It concerns in particular the two counties Begomie and Ploschtschamizy. At present the police troops together with the army have advanced to Lake Palik and have reached the whole front of the Beresina. The continuance of the battles takes place in the rear zone of the Army.

The figures mentioned above indicate that again a heavy destruction of the population must be expected. If only 492 rifles are taken from 4 500 enemy dead, this discrepancy shows that among these enemy dead were numerous peasants from the country. The battalion Dirlewanger especially has a reputation for destroying many human lives. Among the 5 000 people suspected of belonging to bands, there were numerous women and children.

R-135

By order of the Chief of Band-Combatting, SS Obergruppenführer von dem Bach, units of the armed forces have also participated in the operation. SS Standartenführer Kunze was in command of the armed forces detachments, among whom there were also 90 members from my office and from the District-Commissariat Minsk-City. Our men returned from the operation yesterday without losses. I decline the use of officials and Reich employees of the General Commissariat in the rear zone of the army. The men who work for me were not deferred from army service in order to actively participate in combat against bands in the place of the armed forces and of the police.

Of the armed forces personnel, 1 railroader has been wounded (shot in lungs). The political effect of this large-scale operation upon the peaceful population is simply dreadful in view of the many shootings of women and children. In December, the town of Begomic was evacuated by the armed forces and the police. At that time, the population of Begomic was preponderantly on our side. In the course of the fighting, Begomic, which was built up as a strong point by the partisans, has been destroyed by German air attacks.

The General Commissar in Minsk

(signed:) signature

H1129-0207

R-135

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 June 1943

Gauleiter/Wu.
Diary No. 414/43 secret.

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner
for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Actions against Jews in the Prison of Minsk.

The enclosed official report from the warden of the prison in Minsk is submitted to the Reich Minister and the Reich Commissar for information.

The General Commissar in Minsk
(signed:) signature.

Enclosure
ad. I/1168/43 secret.

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt., 33799122

H1129-0208

R-135

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

Court Prison

Minsk 31 May 1943

To the General Commissar
for White Ruthenia
Minsk

Subject: Actions against Jews.
Reference: Oral report on 31 May 1943.

On 13 April 1943 the former German dentist Ernst Israel Tichauer and his wife, Elisa Sara Tichauer, nee Rosenthal, were committed to the court prison by the Security Service (SD) (Hauptscharfuhrer Rube). Since that time all German and Russian Jews who were turned over to us, had their golden bridgework, crowns and fillings pulled or broken out. This happens always 1 to 2 hours before the respective action.

Since 13 April 1943, 516 German and Russian Jews have been finished off. On the basis of a definite investigation, gold was taken only in two actions, on 14 April 1943 from 172, and on 27 April 1943 from 164 Jews. About 50% of the Jews had gold teeth, bridgework or fillings. Hauptscharfuhrer Rube of the Security Service (SD) was always personally present and he took the gold along too.

Before 13 April 1943 this was not done.

(signed) Gunther
Prison Warden

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

H1129-0209

R-135

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1129-0210

Shorthand Minutes
of the
54th Conference of the C e n t r a l P l a n n i n g B o a r d

re : Labor Supply
on Wednesday, March 1st, 1944, 10 o'clock
at the Ministry for Air Transport

1767 S a u c k e l: Field Marshal, Gentlemen, it goes without saying that we shall satisfy as far as possible the demands agreed upon by the Central Planning Board. In this connection I wish to state that I call such deliveries as can be made by the Plenipotentiary for Labor "possible" by stressing every nerve of his organisation. Already on January 4th I had to report to the Fuehrer with the greatest regret that for the first time I was not in a position to guarantee delivery of the grand total of 4,050,000 men then calculated in the Fuehrer's Headquarters for the year 1944. In the presence of the Fuehrer I emphasized this several times. In the previous years I was able to satisfy the demands, at least
1768 with regard to the number of laborers, but this year I am no longer able to guarantee them in advance. In case I can deliver only a small number, I should be glad if those arriving would be distributed by percentage within the framework of your program. Of course I shall readily agree if I am now told by the Board: Now we have to change the program; now this or that is more urgent. It goes without saying that we will satisfy the demands whatever they may be, to the best of our ability, with due regard to the war situation. So much about figures!

We have no reason to contest the figures as such, for we ask nothing for ourselves. We are not even able to do anything with the laborers we collect; we only put them at the disposal of industry. I only wish to make some general statements and ask for your indulgence.

In autumn of last year the supply program, inasmuch as it concerns supply from abroad was frustrated to a very great extent; I need not give the reasons in this circle; we have talked enough about them, but I have to state: the program has been smashed. People in France, Belgium, and Holland thought that labor was no longer to be directed from these countries to Germany because the work now had to be done within these countries themselves. For months - sometimes I visited these countries twice within a month - I have been called a fool who against all reason travelled around in these countries in order to extract labor. This went so far, I assure you, that all prefectures in France had general orders not to satisfy my demands since even the German authorities quarreled over whether or not Sauckel was a fool.

1769 If one's work is smashed in such a way, repair is very very difficult. Now for the first time I have been reproached by officers stationed in the East, which was very hard on me, that it was the Plenipotentiary for Labor who did not extract enough men from the East during the last year and thus was responsible if now our soldiers had to fight against the same men whom I should have taken away; for these had become an essential part of the Russian divisions. Thus I have been reproached several times by front officers; and I wish to protest here and now. For the East last year was barred to me. In large areas I was forbidden to take anything from agriculture. I was told: You don't get any men since we have to organize agriculture here, the Donets area too was barred to me, and I was not allowed to extract anything. I

H1129-0211

Had to struggle hard for every individual man whom I wished to extract from the East. Therefore I wish to state expressly here and now that the reproaches made by the front that the men who I did not extract now fight on the side of the enemy are unjust, since I was entirely kept out of these areas. Such was the situation at the end of the year.

At that time I was very much concerned: we discovered a decrease in the amount of labor employed. Today I am able to report that we stopped that decrease. According to most accurate statistics, which I had ordered, we have today again including foreign workers and prisoners of war, the same number of 29.1 millions which we had in September. But we have added nothing since that time. Thus we dispatched
1770 to the Reich in those two months no more than 4,500 Frenchmen which amounts to nothing. From Italy only 7,000 civilians arrived. This, although from 1.12 until today I have had no hour, no Sunday, and no night for myself. I have visited all these countries and travelled through the whole Reich. My work was terribly difficult, but not for the reason that no more workers are to be found. I wish to state expressly, in France and in Italy there are still men galore. The situation in Italy is nothing but a European scandal, the same applies to a certain extent to France. Gentlemen, the French work badly and support themselves at the expense of the work done by the German soldier and laborer, even at the expense of the German food supply, and the same applies to Italy. I found out during my last stay that the food supply of the northern Italians cannot suffer any comparison with that of the southern Italians. The northern Italians, viz. as far to the south as Rome are so well nourished that they need not work; they are nourished quite differently from the German nation by their Father in Heaven without having to work for their bread. The labor reserves exist but the means of touching them have been smashed.

The most abominable point made by my adversaries is their claim that no executive had been provided within these areas in order to recruit in a sensible manner the Frenchmen, Belgians, and Italians and to dispatch them to work. Thereupon I even proceeded to employ and train a whole batch of French male and female agents who for good pay just as was done in olden times for "shanghaiing" went hunting for men and made them drunk by using liquor as well as words, in order to dispatch them to Germany. Moreover I charged some able men with founding a special labor supply executive of our own, and this they did by training and arming with the help of the Higher SS & Police Fuehrer a number
1771 of natives, but I still have to ask the Munitions Ministry for arms for the use of these men. For during last year alone several dozens of very able labor executive officers have been shot dead. All these means I have to apply, grotesque as it sounds, to refute the allegation there was no executive to bring labor to Germany from these countries.

I have to tell you, Field Marshal, after repeated inquiry: there is no longer a <u>genuine</u> German direction of labor I have just issued the well known proclamation which the Fuehrer himself had inspired, corrected, and adapted concerning voluntary honorary service. What success this step will have, I don't know yet; it will be very little. But I shall enlarge this voluntary honorary service. The Fuehrer wishes it to be administered exclusively by the Women's Service. Therefore I shall go tomorrow and see the Women's Service and the Women District Leaders of the Women's Service of Germany, in order to insist on the most extensive recruitment by the Women's Service of women above the ages

H1129-0212

of 45 and 50 years. Something will be attained in that way. There are quite good beginnings in some of the districts. But recruitment must be continuous and uninterrupted, and such things need some time before they run smoothly. Out of the German labor reservoir, however, 60,000 new laborers have been found in the first two months of the year, and the start as a whole has functioned better than I expected. The grand total so far is 262,000. Of these from the East alone there are 112,000. Thus the satisfactory statement can be made that the authorities in charge of what remains of the occupied areas have acknowledged the fact that better results are expected if the available labor is used in Germany than if it is used abroad. The supply of these 112,000 new Eastern workers, mainly men, has made it possible for us to hope for the arrival within the first two
1772 months of 262.000 workers.

Then some words about the question of women's labor. I have asked one of my assistants to give you later a survey comparing the English regulations on the national service of women with the German ones. It is perfectly correct to state that England, even if we take into account the difference in the total number available, does not use as many of her women as we do. One ought to abstain therefore from the reproach which is still made against me, that we didn't do enough with regard to the use of women's labor. On January 4th I told the Fuehrer expressly and repeatedly; if he gave me the power to recruit laborers a la Stalin, I should be able to put at his disposal perhaps a million more women. The Fuehrer brusquely and repeatedly refused this. He used the expression that our German long-legged slender women could not be compared with the "kurz-stampfeten" (Austrian dialect term for short-legged, used in a derogatory sense) and healthy Russian women. I for my part also wish to warn against setting too much hope on the usefulness of these women. But I wish to ask you to be sure that I am doing everything in order to put to work everybody who is fit for work, as far as I am able to do within the framework of the Fuehrer's permission, and this by exercising some soft moral pressure as well. In the same way I have directed all my assistants to examine continuously the results of the action of January of last year concerning the duty to register and to make sure that the labor exchanges continuously find out and call up the women whose children grow beyond the age in question, and the girls who reach the age groups in question. Thus we do everything possible.

* * * *

1774 In order to enable me to reach these numbers, two conditions must be fulfilled. First it is indispensable that all authorities which administer the occupied countries must recognize the necessity of fulfilling the demand for labor in the Reich. This so far is not the case everywhere. Especially the protected factories in the occupied countries make my work very difficult. According to reports received within the last days these protected factories are to a great part filled to capacity, and still labor is sucked up into these areas. This strong suction very much obstructs our desire to dispatch labor to the Reich. I wish to emphasize that I never opposed the use of French labor in factories which had been transferred from Germany to France. I am still sound of mind, and as recently as last summer I charged Mr. Hildebrandt with an inquiry in France which had the following result: It would be easy to extract from French medium and small factories (80% of all French factories are small enterprises with only 36 - 40 working hours)- 1 million laborers for use in the transferred factories, and 1 million more for dispatch to Germany. To use 1 million

H1129-0213

within France should be quite possible unless the protected factories in France artificially suck up the labor completely and unless their number is continually increased, as happens according to my reports especially in Belgium, and unless new categories of works are continually declared protected, so that finally no labor is left which I may use in Germany. I wish here and now to repeat my thesis; A French workman, if treated in the right way, does double the amount of work in Germany that he would do in France, and he has here twice the value he has in France.

1775 I want to state clearly and fearlessly: the exaggerated use of the idea of protected factories in connection with the labor supply from France in my submission implies a grave danger for the German labor supply. If we cannot come to the decision that my assistants, together with the armament authorities, are to comb-out every factory, this fountain of labor too in the future will remain blocked for the use of Germany, and in this case the program prescribed to me by the Fuehrer may well be frustrated. The same applies to Italy. In either country there are enough laborers, even enough skilled workers; only we must have enough courage to step into the French plants. What really happens in France, I do not know. That a smaller amount of work is done during enemy operations in France, like in every occupied country, than is done in Germany seems to me evident. If I am to fulfil the demands which you present to me, you must be prepared to agree with me and my assistants, that the term "protected factory" is to be restricted in France to what is really necessary and feasible by reasonable men, and the protected factories are not, as the Frenchmen think, protected against any extraction of labor from them for use in Germany. It is indeed very difficult for me to be presented to French eyes as a German of whom they may say: Sauckel is here stopped from acting for German armament! The term "protected factory" means in France nothing but that the factory is protected against Sauckel! This is what the Frenchmen think, and they cannot be blamed for it; for they
1776 are Frenchmen and before their eyes the Germans disagree in their opinions and actions. To what degree the creation of protected works is expedient and necessary at all is not for me to decide. I can only state how the effect of creating them touches the work expected to be done by me. On the other hand, I have grounds for hoping that I shall be just able to wriggle through, first by using my old corps of agents and my labor executive, and secondly by relying upon the measures which I was lucky enough to succeed in obtaining from the French Government. In a discussion lasting 5-6 hours I have exerted from M. Laval the concession that the death penalty will be threatened for officials endeavoring to sabotage the flow of labor supply and certain other measures. Believe me, this was very difficult. It required a hard struggle to get this through. But I succeeded and now in France Germans ought to take really severe measures, in case the French Government does not do so. Don't take it amiss, I and my assistants in fact have sometimes seen things happen in France that I was forced to ask, Is there no respect any more in France for the German lieutenant with his 10 men. For months every word I spoke was countered by the answer: But what do you mean, Mr. Gauleiter, you know there is no executive at our disposal; we are not able to take action in France! This I have been answered over and over again. How, then, am I to regulate the labor supply with regard to France. There is only one solution: the German authorities have to cooperate with each other, and if the Frenchmen despit all their promises do not act, then we Germans must make an example of one case, and by reason of this law if necessary put Prefect or Burgomaster against the wall, if he does not

R-124

1777 comply with the rules; otherwise no Frenchman at all will be dispatched to Germany. During the last quarter the belief in a German victory and in all propaganda statements which we were still able to make, has sunk below zero, and today it is still the same. I rather expect the new French ministers, especially Henriot, will act ruthlessly; they are very willing and I have a good impression of them. The question is only how far they will be able to impress their will on the subordinated authorities. Such is the situation in France. In Italy the situation is exactly the same, perhaps rather worse. We have no executive, we are told, and the Italian nation is morally so hopelessly corrupted that only pure force gives any hope for success.

Moreover, I am insulted, and this grieves me most, by the statement that I was responsible for the European partisan nuisance. Even German authorities reproached me thus, although they were the last ones who have the right to make such statements. I wish to protest against this slander, and I can prove that it is not I who is responsible. From the General District of Kiev, and this from the town itself and the near surroundings I extracted 100,000 men for labor, and in Kiev there were no partisans. The Kiev district was the quietest of all. In 1942 and 1943 I hardly extracted one man from the Minsk District, and was not able to do so, since I was to a great extent barred from this district. The Minsk district, however, was the chief partisan area, and even a Gauleiter has been murdered there. If there had been no measures of labor supply, many more partisans would be in action than there are now; for there
1778 would be many more unemployed among the foreign nations. These countries are indeed not able to exist unless they produce the things which Europe wants from them, and since the planning of production for the whole of Europe is done exclusively and solely by Germany, all these nations are indebted to Germany alone and to nobody else for the fact that they have bread and work. The measures increasing the labor supply for Germany and the occupied countries therefore has the effect of giving useful work to gangs of unemployed men. If this had not been done, the gangs would have become partisans. Furthermore, partisan warfare has appeared in every Eastern revolution for centuries and Stalin did nothing but incorporate into his strategic plans in a masterly way the assistance offered by partisans of the Polish, Ukrainian, and other areas known from history. Similar considerations apply to France. I have been answered that such things never had happened in France, that it was nothing but a consequence of German labor measures that these bands made their appearance there. To which I can only reply that those who say so obviously forget the whole of France's history, e.g. what happened in the 1870-71 war. Then too franc-tireurs operated in France. Even if there were no labor measures, the English would drop arms from their planes and would certainly find unemployed willing to pick them up.

Indeed, we too commit mistakes, this is only human. I only intended to acquaint you, Air Marshal, with the actual difficulties used by enemy and German authorities alike to oppose the German labor measures. It goes without saying that the ideal solution would consist in transferring the whole of manufacturing in these countries, and, as the saying goes, in bringing the work to the workers.

1779 Numerous German authorities, even such as had no connections with economics and labor supply, inquired of me, Why do you fetch these people to Germany at all? You make trouble

H1129-0214

for this area and render our existence there more difficult. To which I can only reply, It is my duty to insist on it that labor supply comes from abroad. There is no longer a German labor supply. That the latter is exhausted I already proved by my ill-famed manifesto of April of last y. year. But I am not able to transfer the German soil to France. Nor can I transfer the German traffic to France nor the German mines. Nor can I transfer German armament works which still have to release part of their workers, if fit for war service, nor their machines. Here alone 2,500,000 men are in question as has been calculated in the Fuehrer conference. This is the flower of German workers who go to the front and must go there. I have always been one of those who sya: if only energetic measures are applied in fetching labor from abroad, then we want to release in Go God's name everybody from armaments work whom we can, in order to strengthen our companies. The 1st and 7th Armored Divisions are frequently mentioned in the War Report. I can only tell you that the number of soldiers killed in battle in some Thuringian villages has surpassed for some time already the number of soldiers killed in the World War, by twice that amount. This I mention in my capacity as Gauleiter. It is for this reason that we have to do our duty. The best kind of German men, and men in the prime of life, have to go to the front, and German women of more than 50 years of age cannot replace them. Therefore I have to continue to go to France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, and there will be a time again when I shall go to Poland and
1780 extract workers there as fit and as many of them as I can get. In this circle I only wish to urge that you spread it around that I am not quite the insane fellow I have been said to be during the last quarter of a year. Even the Fuehrer has been told so. It goes without saying that just this slander has had the effect that I was unable to deliver in the last quarter at least 1 1/2 million workers whom I would have been able to deliver as long ago as last year, had the atmospheric conditions been better. It was due to that "artificial atmospheric screen", that they did not arrive. I am aware that they simply have to arrive this year. My duty to the Fuehrer, the Reich Marshal, Minister Speer, and towards you, gentlemen, and to agriculture is apparent, and I shall fulfil it. A start has been made, and as many as 262,000 new workers have arrived, and I hope and am convinced to be able to deliver the bulk of the order. How the labor is to be distributed will then have to be decided according to the needs of the whole of German industry, and I shall always be prepared to keep the closest contact with you, Gentlemen, and to charge the labor exchanges and the district labor exchanges with intimately collaborating with you. Everything is functioning if such collaboration exists.

1798 M i l c h: I now proceed to the important question where we will still be able to get greater amounts of laborers from you, and without a doubt the answer is, from abroad. I have asked Mr. Schieber to make a short appearance here in order to give his opinion on Italy. I agree with your statement, Gauleiter, that it is only the bad organization of our work abroad which is responsible for the fact that you can't do your job. Too many people meddle in your work. If someone tells you, there is no executive in France and Italy, I consider it an impudence, a foolish and stupid lie uttered by people who either are unable to think or consciously state an untruth. This kind of person is not interested in giving a clear lead in this respect and in analyzing the situation, probably because they are not smart enough. In this way, however, your work is rendered more difficult or frustrated, and all armament work at the same time. For we

H1129-0215

H1129-0216

have it before our eyes what close relations exist between the situation in the occupied countries and that in the armaments industry. A more foolish policy can hardly be conceived. In case the invasion of France begins and succeeds only to a certain degree, then we shall experience a rising by partisans such as we have never experienced either in the Balkans or in the East, not because this would have happened in any case, but only because we made it possible by not dealing with them in the right manner. Four whole age groups have grown up in France, men between 18 and 23 years of age, who are therefore at that age when young people moved by patriotism or seduced by other people are ready to do anything which satisfies their personal hatred against us - and of course they hate us. These men ought to have been called up in age groups and dispatched to Germany; for they present the greatest danger which threatens us in case of invasion. I am firmly convinced and have said so several times; if invasion starts, sabotage of all railways, works, and supply bases will be a daily occurrence, and then it will be really the case that our forces are no longer available to survey the execution of our orders within the country, but they will have to fight at the front, thereby leaving in their rear the much more dangerous enemy who destroys their communications, etc.

1800 If one had shown the mailed fist and a clear executive intention, a churchyard peace would reign in the rear of the front at the moment the uproar starts. This I have emphasized so frequently, but still nothing is happening, I am afraid. For if one intends to start to shoot at that moment, it will be too late for it; then we have no longer the men at our disposal to kill off the partisans. In the same way, we are aware of the fact that their supply of arms in the west is rather ample since the English are dropping them from planes. I consider it an idiotic statement if you, Gauleiter, are accused of having made these men into partisans. As soon as you arrive, the men run away to protect themselves from being sent to Germany. Then they are away, and since they do not know how to exist, they automatically fall into the hands of the partisan leaders; but this is not the consequence of the fact that you wish to fetch them, but of the fact that your opposite number, the executive, is not able to prevent their escape. You simply cannot act differently. The main crux of the problem is the fact that your work is made so extremely difficult, and this is why you cannot deliver the 4,050,000 workers. As long as it is feasible for these men to get away and not be caught by the executive, as long as the men are able not to return from leave and not to be found out on the other side, I do not think Party Comrade Sauckel, that you will have a decisive success through employing your special corps. The men even then will be whisked away unless quite another authority and power is on the watch, and this can only be the army itself. The army alone can exercise effective executive. If some say they cannot do this kind of work, this is incorrect for within France there are Training Forces stationed in every hole and corner town and every place which could all be used for this work. If this would be done in time, the partisan nuisance would not emerge, just as it would not have done in the East if one had only acted in time. Once I had this task at Stalingrad. At Taganrog there were then 65,000 men of the Army, and at the front one lieutenant and 6 men were actually available for each km, and they would have been only too glad if they had 20-30 for their assistance. In the rear there were a great mass of men who had retreated in time and squatted down in the villages, and who now were available neither for fighting at the front nor for fighting the partisans. I am

H1129-0217

aware that I am placing myself in opposition to my own side, but I have seen such things happen everywhere, and can find no remedy but that the army should assert itself ruthlessly. You, Gauleiter Sauckel, the Reich Marshal, and the Central Planning Board ought to report on this question to the Fuehrer, and then he ought to decide at the same time on the duties of the Military Commanders. There ought to be orders of such lucidity that they could not be misunderstood, and it is then that things will be in order. It never can be too late to do so, but these duties and this work will be more difficult to perform with every passing day. The same applies to Italy as well.

1808 S c h i e b e r: The Gauleiter some time ago discussed this question in detail with General Leiers, and they succeeded in reaching quite a comprehensive agreement. In my opinion there are still a considerable number of people in Italy who could be extracted there, especially if it is possible, which is not for me to decide, to increase vastly the method, so much recommended by your collaborators of transferring whole firms. It was only a few days ago that 200 to 400 men were transferred together with very little difficulty. I am favoring this method especially for the reason that in my opinion it will nip in the bud any tendency to take to the woods and to become partisans. Where the Plenipotentiary for Labor transfers the entire personnel of a firm, this personnel is being transferred as an entity; this also presupposes the existence of some human solidarity between the members of that entity. The Gauleiter will meet even more difficulties in the transfer of these Italians than he has to overcome in France because the Italians have extraordinarily strong family ties. We notice this fact more all the time. One has to meet these difficulties half-way. On the whole we of the production branch in Italy are quite agreeable to extract laborers from Italy. Our collaboration with your offices is functioning without friction. We attach special importance to our desire that these workers for whom we no longer have work in Italy, ought not to be left to loaf about for too long, but ought to be caught and sent to Germany. Outside the protected factories, too, there still remains in Italy a relatively vast reservoir of labor, and if this reservoir is drawn upon in the way arranged by the Plenipotentiary for Labor by the people form the armaments authority, and by our special commissioner, if especially the problem of transfer of wages is solved, I consider the transfer of a nice amount of labor from Italy as being quite possible. I should be glad, however, if right from the beginning any discussion by offices concerned or not concerned with it, about the possible consequences of the action should be prohibited; such a discussion could only disturb the peaceful development of production in Italy."

1811 S a u c k e l: I wish to insist on combing out the protected factories in the future also for the protected factories are working like a suction pump; and since it is known everywhere in Italy and France that every worker if he works in a protected factories are working like a suction pump; and since it is known everywhere in Italy and France t that every worker if he works in a protected factory is protected against any attempt of mine to extract him, it is only too natural that the men are pouring into these factories. How difficult my task becomes thereby is proved by the following fact. I intended to extract from Italy a million workers within the quarter ending May 30th. Hardly 7,000 arrived in the two months which expired so far. This is indeed the difficulty. The bulk enters the protected factories, and only the chaff remains for my purpose to send them to Germany.

H1129-0218

At least I hope to accomplish that with regard to larger enterprises as the number of protected factories is restricted in Italy, i.e. the number of protected factories. will not be further increased.

1813 S a u c k e l: This indeed is the decisive question, the one we are dealing with now. If half of the program for 4 million workers to be brought to Germany (this means 2 million) cannot be fulfilled, the employment of labor in Germany will fall off this year. The more useful workers, however, are in France, and of course in Italy too, employed in the protected factories. Therefore if I am not to touch the protected factories which are situated in these countries, this will have the effect that the less valuable workers instead of the more valuable type will arriv in Germany. And here we have to ponder about what is in fact more important and expedient. If we give up using these people in Germany, where we effectively rule the factories, where moreover we keep to a different labor discipline and r reach better labor results than in France proper, then we give up the valuable kind, and then I shall only be able to transport to Germany the less valuable kind of people who still can be found on the streets of France or Italy, or people like waiters, hairdressers, small folk from tailor shops etc.

M i l c h: What is the percentage of protected factorie in Italy compared with the whole of Italian labor?

S c h i e b e r: I think, 14% but I have not got the figures here.

M i l c h: Would not the following method be better? We could take under German administration the entire food supply for the Italians and tell them: only he get any food who either works in a protected factory or goes to Germany?

S a u c k e l: True, the French worker in France is better nourished than the German worker is in Germany: and the Italian worker too, even if he does not work at all, is better nourished in the part of Italy occupied by us than if he works in Germany. This is why I asked the German food authorities over and over again to improve also the food of the German worker introducing the "factory sandwich". When I am in Paris of course I go to Maxim's. There one can experience miracles of nourishment. He still thinks that in these countries only very rich men, who can go to Maxim's, are well provided with food. Thereupon I sent my assistants to the Paris suburbs, to the estaminets and lunch restaurants and was told that the Frenchmen who eat there did not feel the shortage caused by the war to any degree comparable with what our nation has to experience. The average French citizen too can still buy everything he wishes.

(Interruption: This is still more so in small places!)

Yes. oreover, the Frenchman can pay for what he can get. Therefore he has no reason for wishing to go to Germany in order to get better food.

This unfortunately is the case.

Milch: Is there nothing we can do? True, we might not be able to control the distribution to the customer, but we ought to be able to intervene at an earlier stage of distrubution.

Koerner: We have requested from France really immense amounts of food; these requests have always been fulfilled; often after some pressure, but they have been fulfilled.

Milch: But there is a simple remedy: let us cease supplying the troops from Germany, but tell them to provide the food for themselves from France. Then in a few weeks they will have everything eaten up, and then we can start distributing the food to the Frenchmen.

1816

Korner: In France there still is for the time being a rationing system. The Frenchman had his ration card on which he receives the minimum. The rest he provides in other ways, partly by receiving food parcels which we cannot touch at all. Every year we increased our food demands to the French Government who always satisfied them, though very frequently yielding to pressure, and in proportion to the harvest results, were they good or bad. In Italy the situation is that food is not rationed at all. The Italians can buy and eat what he wants, and since an Italian has always money and deals in the black market, he is in a much better situation than our German workers who practically has nothing but what he gets on his card.

Milch: But don't we even send food to Italy?

Kierner: We are exchanging certain goods.

Sauckel: Moreover we are now at the point that the families of French and Italian workers are no longer in a better position owing to the money transfer if their bread-winning members are working in Germany than if they remain abroad; now nothing remains to induce them to go to Germany.

1824

Milch: And the second question is this: Will it be possible at all to catch and transfer the 80% who are not employed in protected factories considering the lack of a so-called executive and divergence of opinions with regard to that problem,. Wouldn(t you be in a position with the political and organization conditions in France being what they are to transfer as much as about 10-15 % who are the most valuable out of this 80%

Sauckel: I simply have to extract them

1825

Milch: But are you able to?

Sauckel: Today I can't promise anything. Today I can only to my duty.

Milch: What I mean is, whether or not all your attempts to get this 80% must necessarily fail, by reason of the several adverse facts: first that there is nothing which could induce the men to go to Germany; secondly, that the men expect Germany to be defeated within a measurable space of time; thirdly, that they cling to their family and country; forth, that they are work-shy anyway, since they are able to exist without working for their bread and anyway look upon this time as a transitional stage which they will be able to survive. And on our side the fact that the Army does not assist you, and that the German authorities disagree with each other, which fact the Frenchmen ably use for their advantage.

Sauckel: This is no longer correct since my last visit. All German authorities, the Military Commander, Field Marshal Rundstedt, Field Marshal Sperrle assisted in my task with fervor.

H1129-0219

Kehrl: May I explain in brief the opinion of my Minister? Otherwise the impression might be created that the measures taken by Minister Speer had been unclear or unreasonable, and I do wish to prevent this from Happening. Seen from our viewpoint the situation is as follows: Up to the beginning of 1943 manufacturing for the use of Germany was done in France only to a relatively modest extent, since generally only such work was transferred for which German capacity did not suffice; these were some few individual products, and moreover some basic industries. During all this time a great number of Frenchmen were recruited and voluntarily went to Germany.

(Sauckel: Not only voluntarily, some were recruited forcibly.)

The calling-up started after the recruitment did no longer yield enough results.

Sauckel: Out of the 5 million foreign workers who arrived in Germany, not even 200,000 came voluntarily.

826

Lehrl: Let us forget for the moment whether or not some slight pressure was used. Formally, at least, they were volunteers. After this recruitment did no longer yield satisfactory results, we started calling-up according to age groups, and with regard to the first age group the success was rather good. Up to 80% of the age group were caught and sent to Germany. This started about June of last year. Following developments in the Russial war and the hopes raised thereby in the Western nations, the results of this calling-up of age groups became considerably worse, as can be proved by the figures noted; vis. the men tried to dodge this call-up for transport to Germany, partly by simply not registering at all, partly by not arriving for the transport or by leaving the transport on its way. When they found out through these first attempts that the German executiv either was not able, or was not willing to catch these shirkers and either to imprison them or to take them forcibly to Germany, the readiness to obey the call-ups sank to a minimum: Therefore relatively small percentages were caught in the individual countries. On the other hand, these men moved by the fear the German executive might after all be able to catch them, did not enter French, Belgian, or Dutch factories, but took to the mountains where they found company and assistance from the small partisian groups existing there.

H1129-0220

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
Cont'd.

Pg 12

Secret

Stenographic report of the

58th discussion

of the

Central Planning

Subject: coal

on Thursday, 25 May 1944, 1600 hours
Berlin, Pariser Platz 4

Dr. Koppert/Lm.
25.5.44.

Extract from page 1465, line 19:

Pleiger: Will you please look at the diagram no. 3, it shows the whole personnel in the pit-coal mines. There you can see at what time we began using foreign labor. That was at the end of 1941. Furthermore, you can see how, consequently, the use of German labor declined and the share of the eastern workers and the Russian Ps/W rose. On the top is added a further large proportion of Italians. But if you take the next diagram on the number of scheduled personnel and the number of actual personnel you can see clearly how steeply the curve drops; the same with lignite. It would be necessary to find here some means of improvement. If you note that 800,000 Russians Ps/W are working at places in Germany where Italians could be used just as well, it would be possible to transfer from among those 800,000 Ps/W about 150-320,000 people to the mines. Italians are of no use in the mines; the Italians cannot stand it, they are physically not strong enough, it won't even work if strong arm methods are used. The Russians, however, are developing excellently, particularly if they are fed in a way. In any case such a solution should be tried. If the situation in the West deteriorates, if we can do no more in Belgium and the North of France we shall be able to come over the difficulties in Lorraine and Luxembourg only by a very big increase in the direction of labor to the Ruhr region.

Kehrl: I believe there are 2 possibilities to solve the difficulties. Contrary to Pleiger, I believe that we cannot do entirely without the Italians, and especially because we can procure trained Italian miners. We have stopped practically all mining in central Italy because we have no transportation for the material anyhow. As far as the Italians there who worked as miners are concerned, they should be transferred and used sensibly in our mining industry, because the physical strain in Germany is not substantially different from that in Italy. We could free at least 20,000 miners. Perhaps one could adjust the proportion between lignite and pit-coal by transferring miners accordingly. Of course, we would then have to x-ray the Ps/W. By an exchange system something could be achieved.

Page 1468, line 4:

Kehrl: Will you please look at page 29 of the report. You can see from it how the reduction which represents a considerable amount, has been worked out. The reductions are: among the Germans 4½%, among the foreigners 5%, and among the recruited.

Pleiger: Those are Bulgarians, Hungarians, Belgians, etc. They do not stay put as a matter of course. It is impossible to make them stay.

Kehrl: They go away their time expires. Among the eastern Ps/W workers one reckons with a loss of 20% of the total, among Immi (?) with a 40% loss.

R-124

Pg 13

Pleiger: Among the eastern workers the loss has increased so much because we received these people from the land. They were with farmers before they were sent to the mines. When they came from the farmers each of them had a package containing sausage, bacon and bread, etc. In this way the farmers thought they would return to them. In fact, the result was staggering in favor of agriculture. The people simply cannot be kept in the mines in the long run. If they have once been on the land, they leave us again. This tendency is to be noted all along the line, in the Ruhr even worse than in the Upper Silesian region.

Rohland: Is there no possibility of sending all foreign fugitives to educational camps for 2-3 months? About 30 to 40,000 people per month would be involved. These are quite considerable figures. The result of the education is phantastic. I have the firm conviction that these people could be used in the mines.

Speer: We shall consider that later.

Page 1481, line 13:

Speer: Now, the labor problem in Germany. I believe it is still possible to transfer some from the western territories. The Fuehrer stated only recently he wishes to dissolve these foreign volunteers as he had the impression that the army groups were carting around with them a lot of ballast. Therefore, if we cannot settle this matter ourselves, we shall have to call a meeting with the Fuehrer to clear up the coal situation. Keitel and Zeitzler will be invited to attend in order to determine the number of Russians from the rear army territories who can be sent to us. However, I see another possibility; we might organize another drive to screen out workers for the mines from the Russian Ps/W in the Reich. But this possibility is none too promising.

Page 1483, line 20:

Speer: We have to come to an arrangement with the Reichsfuehrer SS as soon as possible so that Ps/W he picks up are made available for our purposes. The Reichsfuehrer SS gets from 30 to 40,000 men per month. First of all, they have to be divided up. From what classes do these people come, anyhow? There certainly is a certain percentage of miners among these people who are picked up. These few thousand men have to go to the mines automatically. Certainly, some educational work has to be done. The men should be put into the factories as convicts. But they have to return to the factories where they were before. Furthermore, we could perhaps bring the people from agriculture to the mines. A great number leave, and the people do not go to the mines, but go home.

Dr. Jaenicke/

Secret

State Secret

36th Conference

of the

Central Planning

concerning: Plan for 1943/44 regarding coal economy.
on Thursday, 22 April 1943, 1550 hours at the Festival Hall at the Zoo, Jebenstr.

Page 2106, line 15:

Speer: Throughout the winter we have seen that in the last instance it is

R-124

coal which provides the basis for all plans we wish to execute in other respects, and most of you are also aware of our intention to increase the manufacture of iron. Here also it will again be coal which in the last instance will tip the scales, whether or not we shall be able to accomplish this increase of iron production. Seen from the Central planning, we are of the opinion that the demand for coal as well as the demand for iron ought to be coordinated in a separate plan, and that this plan ought to receive about the same degree of urgency as the Krauch-plan, and that with regard to labor, the conditions required for the execution of that plan must be established. Perhaps Mr. Timm will be able to state how he expects the question of the miners to be developed; unfortunately the miners cannot be taken from the German reservoir, in their place we shall have to use very strong foreigners.

Page 2107.

Timm: At the moment, 69,000 men are needed for hauling that coal. We want to cover this by finding within the Reich 23,000 men, viz. healthy prisoners of war, etc. who are especially suitable for mining - and by dispatching 50,000 Poles from the General Government. Out os these about 30,000 men have been supplied up to April 24th, so that about 39,000 men are still outstanding for January to April. The demand for May has been reported to us as being 35,700. The difficulties existed especially with regard to recruitment in the General Government, since in every district surrounding Germany there is an extraordinary resistance to recruitment. In all countries we have to change over more or less to registering the men by age groups and to conscripting them in age groups. They do appear for registering as such, but as soon as transport is available, they do not come back so that the dispatch of the men has become more or less a question for the police. Especially in Poland the situation at the moment is extraordinarily serious. It is well known that vehement battles occurred just because of these actions. The resistance against the administration established by us, is very strong. Quite a number of our men have been exposed to increased dangers, and it was just in the last two or three weeks that some of them were shot dead, e.g. the Head of the Labor Office at Warsaw who was shot in his office, and yesterday another man again. This is how matters stand presently, and the recruiting itself even if done with the best will remains extremely difficult unless police reinforcements are at hand.

Page 2108.

It was expected that at the end of the month 50,000 men should have arrived from the General Government. Unfortunately this could not be done. Only 3 - 4,000 men of them have arrived, and 8,000 more are on the way, so that the gap is rather considerable.

Speer: Of those men one can indeed only absorb a portion each month.

Sogemeier: We have provided a plan for stages: April 26,000, May 30,000, June 30,000, July 50,000, and September 56,000. If the men arrive in these stages and numbers, we should be able to reach the 290 millions of tons, provided that no miners are otherwise called up.

Speer: Are this additional labor supplies? Are these numbers which you wish to build up?

Timm: Yes, they include the losses which we expect!

(Milch: Yes, including the 70,000!)

Speer: I take it that the losses are included in these numbers?

Timm: Yes, this is not building-up, but distribution, if I understand rightly. As said before, we hope to dispatch within the next month 50,000 men from the General Government. Including the men shifted from other districts there will be 73,000 which should cover the first two months. It would be very

difficult for us to increase the number in the next two months, since we have to provide agriculture with the remaining requirements which are due within the next two months, whereas in the months beginning with June the need of agricultural labor can be satisfied much easier by measures taken inside Germany. In the harvest months German labor can be called up for assistance. Only during the season for the harvesting of root vegetables is the situation difficult.

After what General Commissioner Sauckel found out in the East during his now completed tour of inspection, it would be possible to dispose of more Russian labor again in the ensuing months. How many of them will be men, can at the moment hardly be guessed, since it is the army especially who wish to release from the East women, but to keep the men there, because they are needed for all kinds of urgent work.

Speer: May I propose an inquiry on the question as to what Russian laborers are used at the moment as auxiliary laborers in the armament factories, in essential war business or otherwise; this should be done separately from these who in the meantime have learned a trade. We can indirectly exchange auxiliary industry workers with Russian women, and we will be able in this way to provide the mining industry with Russian prisoners of war who now do clearing up labor in the court-yards.

Timm: I would also propose such indirect exchange for the essential industry as well.

Speer: The towns also were provided some time ago with Russian Ps/W for sweeping roads, etc.

Timm: Not many will be found there. If we look for greater numbers of Ps/W, we shall find them repairing tracks at the railways, and it will not be easy to extract them there, since they need grown-up and vigorous men.

(Speer: But the Russian women do that kind of work!)

Ganzenmueller: We need the men, and it is out of the question to extract men from there. We use them now as railway guards also, and we have to do this, since no other people are available.

Timm: Then we are going to draw up a statement showing where Russian prisoners of war and civilians are still used anywhere in the industry, except those who are employed after having gone through training.

Speer: Including also the agriculture. Trained people cannot be extracted. I should object at once in my capacity as General Commissioner for Armaments, if now trained men would be extracted again from the armament factories. The works manager will go slowly mad if he has to train new people over and over again. But to extract in order to send them to the mines. But their employers must receive other laborers in exchange.

Rohland: This would be impossible for the foundries. We need 35,000 additional women, whom we could employ at once, but we do not get them. We have already assented to the exchange of 35,000 eastern laborers, but we must get them as soon as the mining industry gets its men. This is understood.

Page 2111.

Sogemeier: This labor demand applies solely to pit-coal. As to lignite, we need an additional 25,000 men in the course of the next months.

Speer: This is exactly the same in the other mining industries including ore.

Kehrl: 85% are needed for coal pits, the remaining mining industry ought to get additions in proportion.

Pg 16

Speer: You should add up the numbers. We cannot approach the Reich Marshal with numbers for a single industry.

Timm: Altogether it amounts to 70,000 for coal and 14,000 for the remaining mines, potassium included.

Speer: We do it that way: Kehrl collects the demands for labor necessary to complete the coal-and-iron-plan and communicates the numbers to Sauckel. Probably there will be a conference at the Reich Marshal's in the next week, and an answer from Sauckel should have arrived by the. The question of recruitment for the armaments industry will be solved together with Meger.

Kehrl: I wish to urge that the allotments to the mines should not be made dependent on the recruitment of men abroad. We were completely frustrated these last three months because this principle had been applied. We ended December with a deficit of 25,000, and we never get replacements. The number must be made up by men from Germany.

H1129-0225

Page 2112.

Speer: No, nothing doing!

Kehrl: We are completely stuck. I wish to point out that for a year now we feed the mining industry with promises only, and always are we pressed by the pits. They have received only half of the amount they were promised last year.

Speer: That they were only put off is not true. It was something too which they got in the meantime. Let us not hide our candle under the bushel!

Kehrl: If all is said and done, we are in such a precarious situation that trouble is certain if one considers the ever increased program of the armaments industry. No we have drawn the plan for May. This plan cannot in fact be executed, since the 1st of May is a holiday. The other day already we did not know how we could make it right. 800,000 T of coal fall out by reason of observing the 1st May. Compared with such numbers we are not served by a slow increase in haulage. The mines must receive their allotment in one stroke.

Speer: Out of the question! If Sauckel is able to promise the amount which he tries to get, ...

Timm: He quite expressly stated he cannot promise to dispatch 50,000 men from the General Government.

Speer: But Russia has to be added to it!

Timm: Owing to the military events the influx which we had up to December has stopped at once. We received formerly 10 - 12,000 men in the three last months 60,000 altogether. This is how the number has gone down.

Kehrl: We now have to touch the reserve which we cannot miss on the other side. Pleiger some time ago wired Sauckel, and reports like that from the Foundry East also came from other works.

Speer: This has been clarified already by an ordinance and a letter from me to Sauckel; from the coal pits, the foundries and the Ivan-program as such no labor will be extracted, and from the age groups only the auxiliary laborers who can be taken at the spot from the 3 - 4 age groups in question.

Kehrl: In this case the labor again will be taken from agriculture.

Speer: In relation to the whole of the population the number employed by the "Mountain Foundry East" is immaterial.

Timm: The Gauleiter returned this morning after he spent 7 days on the other side, and told me on the telephone he had spoken there with all competent authorities and they promised him to deliver until August a number not far below 1 million, consisting of men and women. Nobody can predict how many will be men.

Kehrl: The far greater number will be women.

Speer: These women we can use in the Reich. There are a great number of Russian Ps/W and laborers who are employed at places where they need not be employed. There can be an exchange. The only thing is to do this with unskilled workers, and not to take the workers from the industry where they were trained with difficulty.

Page 2114.

Kehrl: Where we are late in completion of a task, or where we lose an opportunity, we can make up for it. But any coal which we cannot haul at once, is definitely lost for use in this war. This is why we cannot do enough to force the allotment to the pits.

Speer: But not by forcible actions in smashing what we toilsomely built.

(Kehrl: We need not do that!) You ought to add the conscripted labor.

Timm: We must endeavour to get German men for working at the coal-face.

Kehrl: We subsist on foreigners who live in Germany.

Timm: These men are concentrated within a very small area. Otherwise there might be trouble in this sector.

Speer: There is a specified statement showing in what sectors the Russian Ps/W have been distributed, and this statement is quite interesting. It shows that the armaments industry only received 30%. I always complained about this.

Timm: The highest percentage of Ps/W are Frenchmen, and one ought not to forget, that it is difficult to employ them at the coal face. The number of Russians living within the Reich is small.

Rohland: In the mines one should exclusively use eastern people, not western ones.

Speer: The western men collapse!

Sogemeier: May I point out how much we are on the way down? In comparison with the end of February, before the start of the SE-action, we lost every day 40,000 T of pit-coal, only because we did not get replacements for the allotment promised to us; we were supposed to have our losses replaced in the proportion of 2 for 0. The proportion is still 1 for 1.

Page 2115.

Speer: I have been given a note according to which the mines received in the first quarter of 1943, therefore at the same time when the call-ups took place, an additional 18,000 men.

Sogemeier: At the beginning of the year we had still to receive out of earlier demands about 26,000 men. To that number there are to be added 26,000 men owing to the SE-action, if we take a proportion of 1 for 1. The Central Planning had promised us in March 15,000 men for use in a planned increase of haulage. Altogether we received only 18,000 men. This means that in fact we had not even the remainder of the request for the preceding year, and

Pg 18

moreover that we had not yet received replacements for the SE-action in proportion of 1 for 1. Now Field Marshal Keitel wants to know whether the mining industry was in a position to release another 14,000 men. In our present situation this is entirely out of the question. If we lose another 14,000 men they could be taken only from the most vigourous age groups of the coal face workers. It is easy to calculate to what extent the haulage would go down in such a case. We urgently ask to protect us from further calling-up in the mining industry.

Speer: At least it cannot be undertaken until replacement labor is available in such a way that they all have been trained. It cannot be done at a moment's notice.

Kehrl: Before August we cannot discuss such a thing. A decrease of 40,000 tons a day means a yearly deficit of 14 million tons.

Page 2116.

Speer: Timm will find out in collaboration with Weger and the District Economy Office ("Landeswirtschaftsaemter") where Russians suitable for mining are still employed as auxiliary laborers. They will be exchanged man for man against Russian women or other replacements received by us and suitable for their work, and the Russians will be turned over to the mining industry. I would only be preferable to make a preliminary examination of these men, since of the people engaged we always found only one half of them to be really suitable. The pre-examination of these men in the factories should set a stricter standard. After the final numbers have been found out and discussed with Timm, a detailed statement has to be prepared for use in the Reich Marshal's conference.

Sogemeier: May I put a question connected with this matter? Russians are still being combed-out from the mining industry who had been more or less trained metal-workers. This leads to difficulties, since Russian prisoners of war, when they learn of this fact, come forward at once and state they had been metal workers.

Speer: The intention was to comb out these Russians solely for use in the industry which services the needs of the mining industry. This is clearly stated with regard to the mines. In that case you surely have no objections?

Sogemeier: No, if the industry which serves the mines, is receiving them, I do not object.

Kehrl: In case of doubt the serving industry is not getting them! As soon as they are discovered, the Russians are snatched away for more urgent work. For instance, we have experienced that people while being on their way to us, have been redirected when they had arrived in Cologne. Only a certain percentage of them arrives as a rule, a rather high percentage is taken away for different use.

Page 2117.

Speer: But the number of men released as metal workers is established. Therefore, it must be possible to find out how many of these men have arrived at the serving industry. You are able to find that out, Mr. Sogemeier. We on our part had agreed with Sauckel that they are to be extracted solely for the serving industry. This was in compliance with Pleiger's express request to that effect.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Page 2122, line 17.

Speer: In any case we ought to force the coal production with all our power.

Speer (Cont'd).

I now have here a statement on the distribution of the Soviet prisoners. There are 368,000 altogether. Of these are: 101,000 in agriculture, 94,000 in the mining industry - who are not available in any case, - 15,000 in the building materials industry, 26,000 in iron and metal production where they cannot be estracted either, 29,000 in the manufacture of

iron, stell, and metal goods, 63,000 in the manufacture of machines, boilers, and cars, and similar appliances, which means in armaments industry and 10,000 in the chemical industry. Agriculture this has received by far the most of them, and the men employed ttere could in the course of time be exchanged for women. The 90,000 Russian P/W's employed in the whole of the armaments industry are for the greatest part skilled men, If you can extract 8 - 10,000 men from there, it would already be the limit.

Kehrl: Would it not be possible to add Serbians, etc.?

Sogemeier: We ought not to mix too much.

Rohland: For God's sake, no Serbians! We had very bad experiences with mixing.

Speer: We distribute by starting from a production of 290 million tons which is quite considerable. If the conditions on which such a production can be reached cannot be fulfilled this will influence the supply of household coal to a very great extent. This we ought to point out to Sauckel, viz. that the paychological effect on the population will be a considerable one in case he cannot provide the necessary labor.

Meinberg: Especially since the transports of laborers always arrive 1½ months later than promised; for this means a loss of 10% production intended to be accomplished by the additional laborers. In that case the 290 million tons can never be reached, but 280 million at the most. The delay alone in supplying the lavor has that effect.

Speer: What are your proposals for our further action, Kehr.?

Kehrl: If the labor supply is secured by appropiate measures we have no problem as to its distribution. This problem fo distribution, however, is insulable, if we have to distribute the labor for a production of less than 295 million tons, i. e. , if we produce less than 282 million tons. According to what Timm just said and what we have discussed, we shall not reach our goal. He wants to take 22,000 men fr m inner Germany, moreover 10,000 Russians P/Ws, altogether 32 000. To supply the rest, we wait for God in Heaven and the General Government. Judging by our earlier EXperiance we shall not get them. The gentlemen of the General had to cancel the recruitment owing to the danger for their lives, since they were unable to recruit at all in certain areas. The least we have to reckon with are therefore great delays, and each delay means great loss of prodduction because there is less hauling.

Timm: All these numbers are estimates, and nobody can guarantee their correctness. I made a point of mentioning the difficulties. But I am enough of an optimist to believe that we shall be able to attain these numbers. I also said we hope to supply in May the outstanding labor from the General Government despite all the diffic lties. If one estimates pessimistically one never arrives at a conclusion.

H1129-0229

H1129-0230

Fg 21

Kehrl: Our risk with regard to coal, however, is too great. All honor to the optimist, but it seems out of the question that we could get as much as we need. We cannot afford to take a risk in this matter.

Speer: Who is in a position to give you a guarantee for a 100% certainty?

Kehrl: We have to employ the men who are already in this country. This is the only possible guarantee.

(Speer: Absolutely out of the question)

In relation to the number of men already working for us the 20 000 to 30 000 men whom we wish to extract are a very small number. They are of decisive importance for the entire industry. We employ altogether 24 million men. If we extract 25 000 directly from our people, this does mean nothing for the manufactures, but would decisively benefit the whole of industry.

Page 2125

Speer: Out of the question!

Schieber: In my opinion the General Commissioner for Labor ought to proceed in the following manner: action to bring about the immediate release of at least 30 000 laborers from agriculture who will be supplied to the coal mines. In exchange, agriculture which is anyway in urgent need of additional female labor, receives any female labor who arrive. In my opinion the mines today can be supplied only from the sole real reserve of vigorous foreign men which we still have, viz. from agriculture. These men are also well fed and able to do real work.

Speer: Everything depends on the amount of the influx from abroad.

Schieber: If anyway nothing arrives, the mines certainly will get nothing.

Timm: Gauleiter Sauckel is perfectly convinced that the transports will be on their way within a short time. Now the front has been consolidated at last.

Schieber: We ought to be grateful that the weather has allowed the farmer to keep things going in some way despite the little labor being available to him. For the farmer, the coal supply is just as important as for the whole of the armaments industry. When we discuss tomorrow the nitrogen problem we shall see the same: our first need is coal.

Koerner: On the 1st of April we had in agriculture a deficit of about 600 000 laborers. It had been planned to cover it by supplying labor from the east, mainly women. These laborers will first have to be supplied until other laborers are released from agriculture. We are

Page 2126

just entering the season where the heaviest work in the fields has to be done, for which many laborers are necessary. Much labor is needed for the hoeing of the fruits, and it is to be hoped that this year the harvest can be started early which would be rendered much more difficult if an exchange of labor would have to take place.

Kehrl: Relatively considered, agriculture is much better provided with labor than the mines. They are still able to undertake improvements which they could not have undertaken in peace-time. We of the mines, on the other hand, have to fight for 20 to 30 000 men. It should not be possible to raise this number out of the 24 millions? The mines are in a bad position because they can use only certain categories of workers. They are fed with hopes of the men promised from the General Government or of Russians. But if these men do not arrive?

Sogemeier: The 30 000 men are but replacements for the men extracted by the SE-action. If we get them we can just haul 260 million tons, in

R-124

the best possible case, 275 tons. Therefore, we need more men than the 30 000.

Kehrl: I meant this number in an additional sense: added 30 000 men to those expected from the General Government.

Speer: How is the situation in the Protectorate, Mr. Timm? Can we not extract anything from there?

Timm: Discussions on this question had been planned, but were cancelled because of the intended shifting of orders for manufacture in the Protectorate.

Speer: Despite this shifting, the manpower reservoir is still of such size that some could be extracted. Apart from this, we are not in a position to shift orders at wish, but we are already hampered by the power question.

Page 2127

Timm: This is exactly what we expected. But the discussions planned to take place in Prague, have been cancelled.

Speer: The local authorities always maintain that nothing can be released.

Timm: We wanted the discussions in Prague, since we had examined the position and found out that there are far too many skilled workers in some places and that many workers could be extracted. But subsequently we were told by the Ministry, the conference was cancelled because the shifting made it necessary to employ all available labor.

Meyer: General Daluege and Gauleiter Sauckel especially wished that you, Mr. Minister, took part in the conference. I

H1129-0231

R-124

agree with Timm, and told Hoersekamp that I do not doubt he could release labor from the General Government despite the shifting, because the power question will not be solved in the Protectorate until next year and the year after. Until that time he cannot even use so much labor. Therefore he ought to release some in any case.

Milch: We ought to except certain areas of the Protectorate to which the orders are being directed, and nothing extract there until a surplus is found out subsequently. For the time being it cannot be ascertained. There are enough other areas of the Protectorate which are not affected by the industry plan and some labor could be extracted from them at once. We ought to name the places which are excepted from our action.

Timm: In this the authorities on the other side ought to participate; they are in the best position to tell the places from where nothing must be extracted.

Milch: If one proceeds as I proposed, and Timm agreed to it, no damage can be done. This ought to be done in any case. For the rest I completely agree: we must now supply the mines with labor. The greatest part of labor which we can supply from the East will indeed be women. But the eastern women are quite accustomed to agricultural work, and especially to the type of work which has to be done these coming weeks, the hoeing and transplanting of turnips etc. The women are quite suitable for this. One thing has to be considered: first you must supply agriculture with the women, then you can extract the men, laborer for laborer. It is not the right thing if first the men are taken away and the farmers are left without labor for 4 to6 weeks. If the women arrive after such time they arrive too late.

Speer: Beyond this we are prepared to release from all parts of the war economy, in exchange for women, any Russian Ps/W or other Russian who is employed as auxiliary laborer.

no signature.

H1129-0232

H1129-0233

Pg 24

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

The Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
Central Planning

Berlin W 8, 24th Une 1943
3, Leipziger Strasse

Z.P.148

24 copies
17th copy

State Top Secret

Results of the 42nd session of the Central Planning Board, on the 23rd June 143. 16 hrs.

Coal situation

The man-power situation in the coal mining industry, particularly in the hard coal mining industry, is still unsatisfactory, and necessitates an extension of the measures decided upon at the 36th session of the Central Planning Board, held on the 22nd April 1943.

The intensive discussion yielded as the most expedient solution the use of Russian prisoners of war to fill the existing vacancies. The more homogeneous character of the shifts will bring about the necessary higher output resulting both from an increased capacity of such shifts and particularly from a restriction of fluctuations.

1. The present drve, which is to be carried out throughout the German economy proper, aims both at freeing Russian labor, fit for work in the mining industry and actually not employed as semi-skilled workmen, and at replacing it by additionally imported labor consisting of Eastern workers, Poles, etc. Thus, about 50,000 workmen are expected to be made available up to the end of July 1943. This drive is to be accelerated.

Furthermore as an immediate measure it should be suggested to the Fuehrer -- RVK (Reichvereinigung Kohle, Reich Coal Association) and GBA (Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz, General Commissioner for Labor) submitting the necessary figures for the statement to the Fuehrer, that 200,000 Russian prisoners fit for the heaviest work be made available from the Wehrmacht and Waffen SS through the intermediary of the Chiefs of the Army Groups (Heeresgruppenchefts). The prisoners will be selected on the spot by medical officers of the mining industry and officials of the office of the Commissioner General for Labor Control (GBA) will take charge of them there and tehn. Provisions are to be made for an extension of this program in order to satisfy any demand for man power, which will have accumulated up to the end of the year 1943.

The man power needed by the mining transport industry (Berbau-Zubringer-Industrie) and by the iron-producing industry (Eisenschaffende Industrie) may be supplied from that same source provided that the necessities of the coal mining industry have previously been adjusted.

The performance of the Soviet Russians so employed is to be raised by a premium system (Praemien-system). For this purpose, the ban on pay restrictions is to be lifted and the manager (Betriebsfuehrer) be allowed to distribute amongst the workmen, according to his duty and discretion, RM1. - per head per day as premium for particular services renderd.

Furthermore, care will be taken, that workmen can exchange these preimiums, which will be paid out in camp money (Lagergeld) for goods. It is intended to put at their disposal various provisions (e.g. sunflower seeds, etc.) beer, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars, small items for daily use, etc.

R-124

Pg 25

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

The Reich Ministry of Food (Rem - Reichs-Ernaehrungs-Ministrium) in conjunction with the Reich Associaton "Coal" (RV "Kohle") and the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs (RWM - Reichs*Wirtschafts-Ministerium) will clarify the question whether further improvement can be granted as far as rations are concerned.

2. Equally in occupied countries, labor is to be tied more sucurely to the various factories by means of the distribution of additional ration cards as premium for good services. This refers in particular to the Government General (Generalgouvernment) and the occupied territories in the east (Ostgebiete). The output demanded of the Government General is to be fixed at t the proposed amount, and the additional rations for armament workers may then t be rated accordingly.

Dr. Gramsch
(typewritten signature)

Present:

Reichsminister Speer	
Generalfeldmarschall Milch	
Staatsrat Schieber	Reich Ministry for Armament and Ammuition
Oberburgmeister Liebel	"
Major General Waeger	"
Dr. Ing. Groener	"
Praesident Kehrl	Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs
Min.Dir. Gramsch	Four Year Plan
Min. Dirig.Timm	Commissioner General's Office for Labor Control (GBA)
Staatsrat Pleiger	Reich Association "Coal" (RVK)
Dr. Sogemeier	"
Dr. Rosenkranz	"

H1129-0234

R-124

Pg 26

H1129-0235

Stenographic Transcript
of the
53rd C o n f e r e n c e of the
Central Planning

Concerning Supply of Labor
on Fegruary 16, 1944 10 o'clock
in the Reich Air Ministry

1863 (Present : Milch (for Central Planning), Dehrle, Berk, etc.)

Milch:
The armament industry employs foreign workmen to a large extent: according to the latest figures - 40%. The new directions by the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower are mostly foreigners and we lost a lot of German personnel which was called up. Specially the air industry being a young industry employs a great many young people who should be called up. This will be very difficult as is easily seen if one deducts those working for experimental stations. In mass production the foreign workers by far prevail. It is about 95% and higher. Our best new engine is made 88% by Russian prisoners of war and the other 12% by German men and women. 50 - 60 Ju 52's which we now regard only as transport planes are made per month. Only 6 - 8 German men are working on this machine: The rest are Ukrainian women who have beaten all the records of trained workers.

.....,.....
.....

1873 Milch: The list of the shirkers should be entrusted to Himmler's trustworthy hands who will make them work alright. This is very important for educating people and has also a deterrent effect on such others who would likewise feel inclined to shirk.

.....
.....

1913 Milch: ,.....
.....It is, therefore not possible to exploit fully all the foreigners unless we compell them by piece work or we have the possibility of taking measures against foreigners who arenot doing their bit. But if the foreman lays hands on a prisoner of war or smacks him there is at once a terrible row, the man is put into prison etc. There are sufficient officials in Germany who think it their most important duty to stand up for human rights instead of war production. I am also for human rights. But if a Frenchman says: "You fellows will all be hanged and the chief of the factory will be beheaded first" and if then the chief says "I am going to hit him" then he is in a mess. He is not protected, but the "poor fellow" who said that to him is protected. I have told my engineers "I am going to punish you if you don't hit such a man; the more you do in this respect the more I shall praise you. I shall see to it that nothing happens to you" This is not yet sufficiently known. I cannot talk to all factory-leaders. I should like to see the man who stays my
1914 arm because I can settle accounts with everybody who stays my arm. If the little factory-leader does that he is put into a concentration camp and runs the risk of losing the prisoners of war. In one case two Russian officers took off with an airplane but crashed. I ordered that these two men be hanged at once. They were hanged or shot yesterday. I left that to the SS. I expressed the wish to have them hanged in the factory for the others to see.

R-124

Pg 27
...ible page

Stenographic Notes
of the
22nd Conference
of the
Central Planning

Concerning the Direction of Labor on Monday 2 November 1942 at 1200 hours in the Air Ministry

---

Page 1042, line 24:

"Milch", I believe that agriculture must get its labor quota. Assuming we could have given agriculture 100,000 more men, we would now have 100,000more men who would be more or less well fed, while actually the human material which we receive generally —above all the Ps/W—are not in good enough condition for work"

Secret

Stenographic Transcript of the
23rd Conference of the
Central Planning
concerning Iron Quotas

Held on 3 November 1942, 1600hours in the Reich Ministry for Armament and Munitions , Berlin, Pariser Platz 3

Extract from page 1024, line 10:

(
Speer: Well, through the industry, we could deceive the French by telling them that we would release for their use all prisoners of war who are rolling mill workers and smelters if they would only give us the names.
Rohland: We have established our own office in Paris. I see, you mean, the French should report the smelters who are prisoners of war in Germany.
Milch: I would simply say you get two men in exchange for one of these.
Speer: The French firms know exactly which prisoners of war are smelters. Unofficially, you should create the impression that they would be releases. They give the names and then we hat a hold of them. Do that.
Rohland: That is an idea!

H1129-0236

R-124

H1129-0237

1928

Secret. Top State Secret!

Shorthand Minutes of the

33rd C o n f e r e n c e of the

C e n t r a l P l a n n i n g B o a r d

concerning: Labor Supply
on February 16th, 1943 at 16 hrs.
at the Reich Ministry for Armament and Munitions.
s, Pariser Platz, B e r l i n

---

pages
2278-2281

T h i m m: I should like to say something about the labor supply possibilities. Perhaps you will permit me to emphasize the negative side a little. The greatest difficulties result from the fact that the supply of labor outstanding could not be fully dispatched from the East, but came in in ever diminishing numbers. One may say that they have almost become completely exhausted. Eastern laborers during the last six weeks arrived only in smaller numbers than in former times, so that they can hardly be included to an appreciable amount on the credit side of the supply account. In any case their numbers are small. The foremost reason is that in former months most transports were dispatched from the Ukraine while the main recruitment areas were those which in the meantime had become operational areas, or even were no longer in our hands. The forecasts we made applied to a large extent to the transport of people from the Caucasus district, the Juban, from areas like Stalingrad etc. These possibilities no longer exist. We have prepared measures which should enable us to draw more Eastern workers again during the following months. I venture to think that we should be able, on a conservative calculation, to transfer during the month of March between 150 000 and 200 000 laborers from the East to the West.

(S p e e r: Including or excluding those needed for agriculture?)

Including those needed for agriculture. But in my opinion it will be necessary to apply much pressure, since just those districts are concerned which have been pacified to a certain extent, and for the same reason will not be very much inclined to release labor. This is calculated on the assumption that some labor has to be released also from the eastern and northern parts of the East.

The second area, capable of releasing a considerable amount of labor is the General Government, and that for the January estimate which has been drawn up with particular caution as I again wish to emphasize. We expect that the figures will rather be surpassed than not reached. I think we can expect a number of 40,000, of which, it is true, a part will have to be given to agriculture, if we intend no more than to cover the losses which we had to inflict last autumn.

Beyond this it ought to be possible in my opinion, to employ within the Reich, and especially for the mining industry, part of the Polish Building Service. I venture to think one ought to enlarge this organization in such a way that more age groups than so far are called up for it, since this procedure is functioning. The younger age groups which in fact are especially suited for mining could be dispatched to the Reich. In this case the supervisors who are provided for the greatest part by the Building Service, will be needed only in very small numbers in the Reich.

R-124

H1129-0238

Pg 29

The next area would be the Protectorate on which I cannot make a final statement today. We have been promised for the month of March about 10,000 laborers. But I am of the opinion that some loosening-up is possible. The Commissioner will soon in a personal visit take in hand the possibility of this loosening-up.

France is included in the account with 100 000 laborers for March. Messages which I received permit us to hope that this number will be increased in the middle of March. Belgium is included with 40,000, Holland with 30,000, Slovakia with 20,000, who, it is true, are exclusively suited for agriculture, since their share of individual workers has been completely delivered. This item consists exclusively of agricultural laborers, owing to a State treaty. For the remaining part of the foreign areas I included another 10,000. This amounts altogether to 400,000 laborers who should arrive in March. One might be entitled to add for the last month altogether 10,000 prisoners of war. These are men to be drawn from the East. It can be expected that this number might under certain conditions be surpassed, since the High Command intends especially for operational reasons, to take the prisoners of war back to the Reich, particularly from the areas threatened by the enemy. A former item concerns the fluctuation of labor which certainly amounts to about 100,000 laborers. Then there are items which at the moment cannot be estimated: the yield from the threatened areas and from the "Stoppage-action". Here I cannot venture to name final figures, but I hope to be able to do so next month.

S a u c k e l: Of course we regret very much that last autumn we were unable to recruit as much as we would have liked in the areas which now are again in enemy hands. This is partly due to the fact that we were not assisted in the degree we had expected. Moreover we were not able to effect the removal of the civil population which had been planned. These events are an urgent reminder of the fact that it is necessary to employ foreign laborers at once and in great numbers in Germany proper and in the actual armaments industry. You may be certain that we wish to achive this. We have not the slightest interest in creating difficulties for an armaments office, even for those working for German interest abroad, by taking labor away from them to an unreasonable extent. But on this occasion I should like to ask you to try and understand our procedure. We Germans surely have sent to the front between 50 and 75% of our skilled workers. A part of them has been killed while the nations subjugated by us need no longer shed their blood. Thus they can preserve their entire capacity with regard to skilled workers, inasmuch as they have not been transferred to Germany which is the case only for a much smaller percentage than all of us supposed, and in fact they do use them partly for manufacturing things which are not in the least important for the German war economy. If we proceed energetically against this abuse, I ask you to give me credit for so much reason that I do not intend to damage the foreign interests of the German armaments industry. The quality of the foreign worker is such that it cannot be compared with that of the German worker. But even then I intend to create a similar proportion between skilled and workers trained for their job, as it exists in Germany by force of tradition, since it has come about that we had to send men to the front in much larger numbers than we requested France or any other country to do. Moreover we shall endeavour increasingly to bring about on a generous scale the adaptation of the French, Polish, and Czech workers. I do not see for the moment any necessity for limiting the use of foreign labor. The only thing I ask for is that we understand each other, so that the immense difficulties and friction between the respective authorities disappear and the program drawn up by us will by no means be frustrated by such things.

2282

R-124

H1129-0239

2283 There are without a doubt still enough men in France, Holland, Belgium, the Protectorate, and the General Government to meet our labor demands for the next months. I confess that I expect more success from such a procedure with respect to heavier work or for work where shifts of 10 or more hours are customary, than from relying on the use of German women and men exclusively. We shall have better success by proceeding this way provided the foreign workers still obey, which remains a risk we always run, than by using weaker German women and girls as labor in places of very important armament work, where foreigners may be used for security reasons. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

2284 The situation in France is this; after I and my assistants had succeeded after difficult discussions in inducing Laval to introduce the Service Act this act has now been enlarged, owing to ourpressure so that already yesterday three French age groups have been called up. We are now therefore legally and with the assistance of the French government entitled to recruit laborers in France from three age groups, whom we can use in French factories in the future, but of whom we may choose some for our use in Germany and send them to Germany. I think in France the ice is now broken. According to reports received they now have begun to think about a possible
2285 breakthrough by the Bolscheviks and the dangers which thereby threaten Europe. The resistance which the French Government has hitherto shown, is diminishing. Within the next days I shall go to France in order to set the whole thing into motion, so that the losses the East may be somewhat balanced by increasing recruitment and calling-up in France.

If we receive comprehensive lists in time, we shall, I think, be able to cover all demands by dispatching in March 800,000 laborers.

S p e e r: Recruitment abroad as such is supported by us. We only fear very much that the skilled workers extracted from the occupied countries do not always reach the appropriate factories in Germany. It might certainly be better if we acted in such a way that the parent firms of Germany which work with the French and Czech factories would comb out the foreign works more than before for their own use.

S a u c k e l: We made an agreement with Field Marshal Milch. You will get the factories which are urgently needed for your airplane motors, etc.; these will be completely safeguarded. In the same way I promised Admiral of the Fleet Doneitz today that the U-Boat repair firms proper are absolutely safeguarded. We shall even be able to provide our own armament factories on French soil with labor extracted from French factories, in the main from the unoccupied territory where there still are metal works which have their full complement of skilled workers without even having been touched so far.

2286 H i l d e b r a n d t: May I point out at this point that we have to put up with the loss of the Italian workers this year. This, according to present discussions, concerns 300,000 men altogether, or 15 to 20,000 a month. If we deduct the first installment, the remaining ones to a great part are just highly skilled metal workers.

S a u c k e l: This is a request of the Fuehrer, but he has not yet finally decided.

H i l d e b r a n d t.: But we have been told to be prepared to lose these men.

S p e e r: We ourselves quite support the combing-out abroad. On the other hand we must be entitled - and this was agreed - to exclude or prefer particular kinds of work, e.g. the armour factories. In France we are more and more turning towards giving up finishing processes, and stressing the sub-contracting. It is the foundries and similar works, e.g. for the use of the aluminum industry, which we wish to use to capacity. We could force the production of Opel, so that in this case Peugeot who manufacture the forged parts for Opel, the parent firm, might demand more labor for this while the rest of their workers would be taken over by Opel

---

2292 M i l c h: With regard to France there is in France an industry which manufactures complete aeroplane motors and spare parts. We have transferred to France the manufacture of everything which can be made there without impairing secrecy. These are training planes, transport planes, etc. However since we wish to make better
2293 use of these possibilities we have transferred to a great extent the manufacturing of parts. The complete product must be kept secret from the French; but in every secret appliance there are only a few parts which in fact are to be kept secret. The bulk is made up of the other parts; their manufacture has been transferred to France to a great extent, in the same manner we have started the employment of many construction engineers there. Today there is continuous work in France for several thousand construction engineers. The industry which works in France for our benefit, needs today 20,000 men who must be provided by us, in order to fulfill the program. The production lags far behind the program agreed upon. While we fulfill in Germany the whole of the program, it is being met in France by only 30%. True, it is now on the increase since we intervened during the last weeks and months. On principle we have kept the State out of this collaboration with French industry, and have had the German firms deal with the French (firms). They are called sponsor firms so that now this system works. This system has not been completed everywhere, but it is on the way all over, and we have had rather good results. We are often told we have almost the whole of Europe at our disposal. But the production which we receive from France is insignificant, except for army cars. The whole potential French production is not used by us so far, but only a small percentage. If we were not forced to produce in France, since many facilities, rooms, machines, etc, cannot be transferred to Germany, if the housing of workers were not so difficult, etc.,
2294 then we might prefer to transfer everything to Germany and let all work be done here. But we would have too great losses in production apart from the restiveness of the men. Yesterday we made an agreement. I am very grateful that this matter will now be put right on the spot by you, Gauleiter Sauckel, together with General Von Der Heyde and Colonel Brueckner. It is most difficult to get French laborers to Germany. These things cannot be decided or regulated by authorities, but only a sponsor firm has the necessary means of finding out about it. I therefore propose to make use of sponsor firms, especially since in France the system of sub-contracting is very much developed. Behind a factory which organises the whole business, as far as is known from the outside, there are in fact other factories employed in preparation and semi-fabrication. But our sponsor firms would be able to comb-out these sub-contractors as well. We ought to charge our people with combing out all these firms and to find out what men work for our program. Who does not will be snatched by us.

2297 Of course a front exists somewhere in the East. This front will be held for a certain time. The only thing which the Russians inherit, if we evacuate an area is the population. The question is whether we had not better make it a rule to take the population back first as far as 100 km. to the rear of the front. All the civil

H1129-0241

population will be taken back 100 km behind the front. There are no trenches now for which labor would be needed.

T i m m: We tried to take the population of Cherkow back. But the officer commanding the fortress of Charkow requested 90 - 120,000 people only for the construction of field works so that we had to provide even complete railway trains.

W e g e r: They were even undertaking demolitions.

M i l c h: But this is done by the Engineers. Any hope of getting prisoners of war from the East, hardly exists today.

S a u c k e l: If any prisoners are taken there, they will be needed.

2298

M i l c h: We have made a request for an order that a certain percentage of men in the A.A. Artillery must be Russians. 50,000 will be taken altogether; 30,000 are already employed as gunners. This is an amusing thing that Russians must work the guns. The last 20,000 are still outstanding. Yesterday I received a letter from the Army High Command, in which they say they could release not a single man, they themselves have not enough. Thus this measure will not be successful for us.

Pg 33

E X T R A C T S

on the subject of

D E P O R T A T I O N S and F O R C E D L A B O R

F R O M S P E E R'S

M I N U T E S

O N H I S M E E T I N G S W I T H H I T L E R

R-124

Pg 34

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
Continued

Fuehrer-Protokolle 1942

19th August 1942.

P. 514

H1129-0243

Record of conferences with the
Fuehrer on 10, 11 and 12 August 1942

42.)
Gauleiter Saukellpromises to make Russian labor available for the fulfillment of the iron and coal program and reports that -- if required -- he can supply a further million Russian laborers for the German armament industry up to and including Oct. 1942. So far, he has already supplied 1 million for industry and 700,000 for agriclture. In this connection the Fuehrer states that the problem of providing labor can be solved in all cases and to any extent; he authorizes Gauleiter Saukel to take all measures required.

He would agree to any necessary compulsion (Zwangsmassnahmen) in the East as well as in the West if this question could not be solved on a voluntary basis.

signed Speer

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Fuehrer-Protokolle 1942
pp. 477-478
Minutes of conferences with
the Fuehrer on September 20th, 21st and 22 1942

Berlin, 29 Sept. 1942

13-14

36) I pointed out to the Fuehrer that, apart from an insignificant amount of work, no possibility exists of organizing armament-production in the concentration camps, because

1) the machine tools required are missing

2) there are no suitable premises.

Both these assets would be available in the armaments industry, if use would be made of them by a second shift.

The Fuehrer agrees to my proposal, that the numerous factories set up outside towns for ARP reasons, should release their workers for supplementing the second shift in town factories and should in return be supplied with labor from the concentration camps - also two shifts.

I pointed out to the Fuehrer the difficulties which I expect to encounter if Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler should be able, as he requests, to exercise authoritative influence over these factories. - The Fuehrer, too, does not consider such an influence necessary.

The Fuehrer however agrees that Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler should draw advantages from making his prisonners available; he should get equipment for his division.

I suggest to give him a share in kind (war equipment) in ratio to the working-hours done by his prisoners. A 3-5% share is discussed, the equipment also being calculated according to working hours. The Fuehrer would agree to such a solution.

The Fuehrer is prepared to order the additional delivery of this equipment and weapons to the SS, according to a list submitted to him.

signed Speer

R-124

Pg 35

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
Continued

H1129-0244

STATE TOP SECRET

Berlin 10 July 1943

pp 252-253

Discussion with the Fuehrer
8 July 1943

17) The Fuehrer laid down in the coal discussion that 70,000 Russian prisonerss of war fit for mining work should be sent each month to the mines. He also pointed out that an approximate minimum of 150,000 - 200,000 fit Russian prisoners of war must be earmarked for the mines in order to obtain the required number of men suitable for this work.

If the Russian prisoners of war cannot be released by the Army, the male population in the partisan infested areas should without distinction be proclaimed prisoners of war and sent off to the mines.

The Fuehrer ordered at the same time that these prisoners of war who are not fit for the mines should immediately be placed in the iron industry, in manufacturing and supply industries and in the armament industry.

The Fuehrer further ordered that he should receive a monthly report giving

A) the total number of Russian prisoners of war.

B) the number of Russian prisoners of war fit for mining,

who have been made available for the mines and a report addressed to Field Marshal Keitel as to why the remainder could not be used.

The joint report of Sauckel and Pleiger is also to be sent to me.

signed Speer

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

p. 168

Ministeramt (Minister's Office)

Records of the discussions
in the Fuehrer Head Quarters
on the 6th and 7th December 1943

22) Reported to the Fuehrer on a proposal worked out by Dr. Carl, relating to "Aktion Russland" (Action Russia) and left detailed data to him for examination. The Fuehrer points out again that my suggestion was good, that only a surprise-action is worthwhile and that subdivision into three separate actions, as proposed by the Luftwaffe, does not appear suitable.

signed Speer

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

p. 139

State Top Secret

Points from the Conference (Saur) with
the Fuehrer on the 5th March 1944, jointly
with General Field Marschall Milch, General
der Flieger Bodenschatz, Oberst Von Below Berlin, 6th March 1944

18) "Told the Fuehrer of the Reich Marshal's wish for the further untilisation of the production power of prisoners of way by giving the direction of the Stalag to the S.S. with the exception of the English and Americans. The Fuehrer considers the proposal good and has asked Colonel Von Below to arrange matters accordingly."

R-124

Prepared by Saur
Seen by Speer

Pg 36

p. 132

Minutes of Discussions with
the Fuehrer
on 6th and 7th April 1944

State Secret

The Director of the
Technical Office
TA Ch S/Kr.

Berlin, 9th April 1944.

17)

"Suggested to the Fuehrer that, due to lack of builders and equipment, the second big building project should not be set up in German territory, but in close vicinity to the border on suitable soil (preferable on gravel base and with transport facilities) on French, Belgian or Dutch territory. The Fuehrer agrees to this suggestion if the works could be set up behind a fortified zone. For the suggestion of setting this plant up in French territory speaks mainly the fact that it would be much easier to procure the necessary workers. Nevertheless, the Fuehrer asks an attempt be made to set up the second works in a safer area, namely in the Protectorate. If it should prove impossible there too, to get hold of the necessary workers, the Fuehrer himself will contact the Reichsfuehrer 'SS' and will give an order that the required 100,000 men are to be made available by bringing in Jews from Hungary. Stressing the fact that the building organization of the (Industriegemeinschaft Schlesien Silesia) was a failure, the Fuehrer demands that these works must be built by the O.T. exclusively and that the workers should be made available by the Reichsfuehrer 'SS'. He wants to hold a meeting shortly in order to discuss details with all the men concerned.

signed Speer

* * * * * * * * * *

R-124

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
Continued

937

EXTRACTS

on the subject of

DEPORTATIONS AND FORCED LABOR

FROM SPEER'S MINNUTES

on

MEETINGS OF "CENTRAL PLANNING"

R-124

Pg 38

Reichsminister Speer
Minister's Office

Berlin 24 July 1942
Dr. Goe/W

SECRET

Report on the 11. Conference of the "Central Planning" on the
3059 22nd July 1942

Present:

Reichsminister Speer	
General Field Marshal Milch	
State Secretary Koerner	
Commercial Advisor Roechling	Reich Iron
Dr. Rohland	Association
Dr. Von Bohlenu. Malbach	"
Dr. Langen	"
Bergass A.D. Sohl	"
Gauleiter Sauckel	Commissioner for Labor Control
State Secretary Backe	Reich Food Ministry
General Director Pleiger	Reich Coal Association
Dr. Fischer	" "
Major General V. Gablenz	Reich Air Ministry
Herr Kranefuss	" " "
Ministerial Director Gramsch	4 Yours Plan
Ministerial Advisor V. Normann	" " "
Dr. Schieber	Reich Ministry for Armaments
Dr. Stellwaag	& Munitions
Major Wagner	" " "
Major General Becht	" " "
Lieutenant Colonel V. Nicolai	" " "
Ministerial Advisor Dr. Wissmann	" " "
Herr Schlieker	" " "
Dr. Goerner	" " "

At the conference following on the 10th meeting - the provisions for the increased iron production were discussed.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Assurance of Food Supplies.

A net influx of one million foreign workers is estimated. This figure has not been achieved in the previous months. Even with an intake
6 of more than one million in the coming months the million-boundary willnot
306 be overstepped in view of current departures. For this the food supply is assured. How far an improvement of the food supplies positions can be made possible through sharper grasp of the production outside Germany ------

(Page 3061 missing).

(Page 3062 commences in the middle of a word i.e. ten Tag -----)

(every?) day a train load of the forces working in the east (will be) directed to the coal mines until the figure of 6,000 is achieved. Prisoners of war are being obtained, at present, from camps in the General Government. 51,000 prisoners of war in the Senne-Camp. In the district east of the General Government there are 74,000 prisoners of war available. Up till now an elimination quota of 50% of unemployable people has been reckoned with in the allocations to coal mining. It is considered necessary that not

R-124

too high demands should be placed on the choice of prisoners of war. The Miners' Union Doctors (Knappschats Arzte) are to be informed that a different standard is to be laid down for the prisoners of war than for German miners.

For the consecutive order in which the prisoners of war are to be put to work, it will be laid down, that before the metal workers are chosen, the coal mining in the first place and requirements for the loading and unloading-commands in the second place are to be considered.

General Field Marshal Milch undertakes to accelerate the procuring of the Russian prisoners of war from the camps.

Signed: Dr. Eng. Goerner
(Typewritten)

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Trustee for the Four Years Plan — Berlin 30th October 1942.

Central Planning — SECRET

Z.P. 6.

Results of the 17th meeting of Central Planning on October 28, 1942, 9.30 a.m.

Increase of Coal Production

3033 1. Allocation of Labor.

Coal production in the Ruhr district has increased to 390,000 tons per day. Any further increase depends on whether the requirements for labor are being met. About 104,000 men are required. Furthermore, 7,800 men - originally 16-17,000, requirements having been brought down by rationalisation - are needed for the supplying industry, 6,800 of these for the machine industry. 5,000 more unskilled workers are furthermore required to secure the transport of mine-timber which is essential for reason of variety (Sortimmentsgruenden).

The intake capacity of the mining industry for the month of November is 44,000 prisoners of war of which 25,000 are for the Ruhr district, and 12,600 Eastern workers, 7,500 of whom are for the Ruhr district. Total requirements so far amount to 191,000 laborers of whom 90,700 were wanted by the Ruhr district. Up to October 24th a total of 123,000 was allocated. These numbers are still to be checked up by the Transport Committee (R(eichs) V(erkehrs) K(ommission)) and Mr. Sauckel.

According to the Commissioner of Labor (G(eneral) B(eauftragter der) A(rbeit)) the following number of prisoners of war is at present at hand.

Within the Reich (on the way and in camp)	30,000
Remainder of prisoners of war (outstanding from a total of 150,000 and promised up to the beginning of December).	60,000
At camps in the General Government	15,000

Of these up to December 1st the following can be regarded as available:

Within the Reich	15,000
Of the remainder of prisoners of war	10,000
From the General Government	7,500
total about	32,000

3034 Therefore, as compared to the required 44,000 there is a deficit of about 12,000. Moreover, 10,000 civilians laborers from the East can be put up by exchanges from the agricultural sector which is 2,000 less than required so that the November deficit amounts to 14,000 and, in comparison with the total requirements of the mining industry of 104,000, there is a deficit of 62,000. The deficit increases by theloss figures of prisoners of war the number of which is still to be ascertained by the Commissioner of Labor.

The mining industry is in a position to use any amount of Eastern labor instead of prisoners of war. Therefore, it is to get preference at the combing out of the agricultural sector. There is no objection to a temporary accommodation of Eastern labor at prisoner of war camps (without barbed wire, etc.).

The requirements of the supply industry are to be met by the Red Label method (Rotzettelverfahren). Constructors (Konstrukteure) are to be provided by canvassing at the French prisoner of war camps for officers.

(typed signature) Dr. Steffler

* * * * * * * *

3036

Anwesend:

Reichsminister Speer	
Generalfeldmarschall Milch	
Staatssekretaer Koerner	
Staatsrat Schieber	RM. f.B.u.Mun.
Gen. Maj. Becht	"
Oberstltn. v. Nichoai	"
Herr Schlieker	"
Obergerghauptmann Gabel	R W M
Oberst Dr. Krull	"
Oberbergrat Otto	"
Staatssekretaer Ganzenmueller	RVM
Staatsrat Meinberg	"
Min. Dir. Gramsch	V.P.
Min. Rat Steffler	"
Min. Dirig. Timm	G B A
Oberreg. Rat Hildebrant	"
Gen. Dir. Pleiger	RV Kohle
Dr. Sogemeier	"
Dr. Fischer	"
Dir. Winkaus	Beauftr.f.d. Bergbaubedarf.

* * * * * * * *

(Title Page)

TRANSLATION

State Secret

Stenographic Transcript

of the

17th Conference

of the

Central Planning

concerning: Requirements for the increase of Coal Production held on 28 October 1942, 0930 hours at the Reich Ministry for Armament and Munitions, Berlin, Pariser Platz 3

H1129-0250

Dr. Eggeling/Sgt.

p. 1232-1233

Hildebrand: Our promises were made on the basis of the 150 000 prisoners of war whom Fieldmarshall Keitel had promised us for this purpose. Of these 60,000 are still missing. Several departments are passing the buck in this matter. General Wagner, the chief of supply, called on me and told me they could not supply them now and wanted time until January. They are now promised for the beginning of December.

As for the quality of the now incoming transports, apparently a weeding out takes already place in the East. The good workers amoung the prisoners of war are kept back and only those of inferior quality are passed on so that I cannot estimate the value of these 60,000 as high. I think we shall be able to use hardly 60% in mining.

There are, furthermore, 15,000 men in the P/W camps in the General Government. They are alright and will come as soon as the 30,000 have been expedited. Gauleiter Sauckel promised Mr. Pleigel for the coal-industry 10,000 civilian Russians who would be freed by re-directions of labor in agriculture. This was discussed yesterday with Dr. Fischer. There 10,000 men, we think, will be at the disposal of the coal industry in a bout a fortnight. The total will, therefore , be 115,000. We have however, to allow for certain reductions according to the physical conditions of the men.

The recruiting of suitable civilian workers over there is very much hampered because we were repeatedly told that our recruiting personnel should give up the whole department Stalino or the Don-Donetz area because the men there were all needed. Than a small number of workers from the East would remain because , at present, most of the civilian workers come just from these districts, few only from others. In the new territories, among these the Caucasus district, it is still very difficult to come near but the first transports are arriving already.

p, 1235

Pleiger: I have seen that with my own eyes. I have seen the new prisoners building the briquette-factory near Stalino. I have noticed that those from the Stalino district are first of all deprived of their greatcoats and clothing by the Rumanians and Italians. And if one sees these figures - they are too weak to pass even a brick. They are completely down. It can serve no purpose if we have to send them to a resthome even before we can employ them on the coal surface.

Speer: You must not complain that the Fuehrer has taken away the grain basis from these districts.

Pleiger: No, I state only facts. They demand from us the coal ...

p.1238 Speer: In any case, it is quite possible to replace those prisoners of war who do not come by civilian workers from the East.

Winkhaus: At once, provided that they do not exceed 12,600. If they should be more we would have to prepare camps, remove the barbed wire, etc.

Speer: What about the mixed working. You cannot let Russian prisoners of war let work side by side with civilian workers.

Winkhaus: We naed not keep them so separate any more to-day.

Fischer: Thereis still this question. Yesterday we had a call from Austria: they could, of course, adapt Ps/W camps to civilian camps. The coal industry could overcome this question. The workers, however, make difficulties when we put the workers from the East in stables. But if Central Planning sponsors the use of civilian workers from the East then I think we could solve this problem.

Pg 42

Speer: Temporarily, in the long run we must find for thme better accommodation that for Ps/W.

We can, therefore, espect 32,560 Ps/W. Then we have a need of 12,000 civilian workers from the East as mentioned bofore and 12,000 mentioned now, i.e. a total of 24,000 for the mine proper in Novemberless 10,000 from agriculture. That is a deficit of 14,000 plus 7,500 for industry. p. 1239

* * * * * * * * *

State Secret

Stenographic Transcript

of the

21st Conference

of the

Central Planning

concerning Supply and Direction of Labor
held on 30 October 1942, afternoon at the Reich Ministry of Armament and Munition, Berlin, Pariser Platz 3

Dr. Doerr Bucholz/C

(In the discussion of the labor situation in which Speer, Sauckel, Milch and Thimm participated):

p. 1059, line 22:
Speer: We must also discuss the slackers. Ley has ascertained that the sicklist decreased to one fourth or one fifth in factories where doctors are on the staff who are examining the sick men. There is nothing to be said against SS and Police taking drastic steps and putting those known as slackers into concentration camps. There is no alternative. Let it happen several times and the newswill soon go around

p. 1062 line (:

Sauckel: We talked of taking the waiters out of the restaurants in Germany. But in this respect we have absolutely an abundance in France, the General Government and the Protectorate. As long as we have not skimmed that off, we could not take the reponsibility towards the German people for such a measure. Again a calbe of the Foreign Minister has burst into my recent negotiations in France stating that under no circumstances should the Ministry Laval be put into peril. The Fuehrer has said: If the French show no good will, then I shall re-take the 800,000 French Ps/W. If they show good will, then the French wives can follow their husbands to Germany and work there. Of course, he said, I have an interest thatLaval remains in power. The Ministry Laval will remain, it depends only on us. And Laval cannot go back after he has reproduced in his speech and spoken before the French passages which he has taken verbally out of my appeal. Only Petain could bring him to fall. I wish to draw your attention to the fact, however, that in France there is a surplus of youg men all of whom we could use in Germany. If we expect of our people to accept severest restrictions then we cannot admit such luxuries in Paris as e.g. small restaurants with bands of 25 musicians and two waiters per table. I am firmly convinced: If we brutal also against the others then we can extract quite a considerable number of men out of the General Government - I sent as efficient man, President Struwe, over there - and of the Protectorate. This need not interfere with the armament industry over there. Thereis , therefore, no fear that the demand could not be met.

Pg 43

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-124
Continued

The Commissioner for the 4 Years Plan, Berlin 31st October 1942

SECRET

Central Planning
Z.P.10

Results of the 21st session of the Central Planning (board) on the 30th Oct. 1942

Labor Allocation November 1942

p. 3017, line 13:

2. Supply

The October program including 30[illegible],000 men has been carried out; during November 400,000 have to be provided. The transfer from agriculture involving 200,000 is excluded, so that altogether 600,000 will be available (the transfer from agriculture to forestry (5o,000) and the assignment of domestic personnel (140,000) will be separately accounted for).

Concerning the position of Prisoners of war, it was decided that the army is not to dispose of units of prisoners of war, which were put into the Todt Organization as whole units. In future, the GBA (Generalbevollmaechtigte für den Arbeitseinsatz - Commissioner General for Labor Control) will take care of the prisoners of war from the moment they enter a stalag. The co-operation between the GBA and the Todt Organization is to be organized by discussions between TIMM - Dr. Fraenck-Schmelter-Brugmann. The prohibition concerning recruiting of manpower in the area to the left bank of the river Don is to be applied less vigorously (Staatssekretaer Koerner). The Fuehrer's decree concerning the prohibition in force in the Cauacasus area is to be taken to mean that Gauleiter Sauckel has the order to ensure priority of the man power claim of agriculture and the crude oil exploitation in this region.

Finally, the GBA (Commissioner General for Labor Control) points out that large man power reserves still exist in France, in the General Government and in the Protectorate, which must be utilized before more stringent measures are taken inside the Reich itself. An energetic combing out process will be carried out inside these regions. A further important reserve exists in the possibility of increasing the capacity for work, which may be expected particularly as a result of a better treatment of the Russians. The successes (Gau) as well, especially in the Gau of Berlin. For this purpose the Central Planning Board has the support of the GBA (Commissioner General for Labor Control) against the managers (Betriebsfuehrer) of the various.

Dr. Steffler

p. 3018

present:

Secretary of State Speer
General Field Marshal Milch
Secretary of State Koerner

Gauleiter Sauckel GBA
Ministerialdirigent Timm GBA
Ministerialrat Letsch GBA
Ober-Regierungsrat Hildebrant GBA
Staatsrat Schiber-Reichs Ministry for Armament and Munitions
Major Gen Waeger " " " " " "
Lt. Col. von Nicolai " " " " " "
Dr. Ing. Goerner " " " " " "
Dr. Mommsen " " " " " "
Dipl. Kfm. Teuscher " " " " " "
Ministerial Director Grammsch V.P. (Voraus Personal) - Advance Echelon)
Ministerial Rat Steffler "
Colonel Engineer Sellschopp RIM (Reich Air Ministry)
Colonel Rueckner " " "
Lt. Col. Betz " " "

Pg 44

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-124

23 November 1945

I, WALTER ROTHSCHILD, 1st Lt., USA, O-886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-124.

WALTER ROTHSCHILD
1st Lt., U.S...
O-886354

R-124

H1129-0254

Filed Dec. 13, 1945
T43 W.

H-1129

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

DOCUMENT BOOK

"T" Vol. II

"PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS"

Volume II of 2 volumes.

ROBERT H. JACKSON
U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

OF COUNSEL:
Lt.(jg) BRADY O. BRYSON
Lt. FREDERICK L. FELTON
T/Sgt. ISAAC STONE
Mr. HANS A. NATHAN

Presented by:
WILLIAM F. WALSH
Major, AC,
Chief of Section IV

H1129-0255

DOCUMENT R